THE PERSONAL-SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF BLINDED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

MAX KAUFMAN

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Sponsoring Committee: Professor Velma Hayden, Professor Roland H. Spaulding and Professor H. H. Giles

AN ABSTRACT OF

THE PSYCHIAL-SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF BLINDED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
15 WEST 16th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

MAX KAUFMAN

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Education of New York University

1956

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
15 WEST 16th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

The purpose of this study was to appraise the personal-social, educational and vocational adjustment of World War II blinded veterans in the New York area, who were entitled to vocational rehabilitation training under PL 16. Attention being directed to a comparison of those blinded veterans who were provided such training and those who were not.

Although the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education program of the Veterans Administration has been in existence since 1943, and has always been available tothe approximately 1200 blinded veterans of World War II all over the United States and the 65 in this area, only 43 of the latter have taken advantage of their rights to date. Very little is known of the large segment of the total group who failed to avail itself of its entitlement to vocational rehabilitation. Who they are, their characteristics, their personal-social adjustment and their present educational and vocational attainments are relatively unknown to those concerned with their welfare.

The methods used to secure the results of this study consisted of the administration of two standardized personality adjustment inventories and the application of a series of nine rating scales by a team of two social worker raters, to the 37 trained and 33 untrained blinded veteran subjects. Each subject was individually interviewed, and all available Veterans Administration records were reviewed by the author of this study.

The population was equated on the basis of the degree of loss of sight, age, intelligence quotient, pre-service educational level, completion of a blind readjustment program and pre-service occupational level.

The results of the analysis of the scores on the adjustment inventories and rating scales indicate: that the blinded veterans exceeded the normative

samples of the two adjustment inventories with respect to personal and social adjustment; the Untrained veterans were better emotionally adjusted than were the Trained on the Bell Adjustment Inventory. The personal interview and review of case records revealed that the Untrained veterans were generally better adjusted personally, socially, educationally and vocationally than the Trained veterans.

It was felt that of the two inventories, the Bell was more useful with a blind population, although neither measure could do more than screen the extremes of the population for further study of more clinical character.

When certain apparently related variables of the three adjustment measures were intercorrelated, it was found that the meaning blindness held for the individual veteran ceased to depend principally on his own social experience since blindness, and that an adequate personal-social adjustment was intimately interwoven with his full acceptance in the family and the social community.

The findings of this research indicate that a larger sample using more judges and projective personality measures would probably provide more fruitful results.

Recommendations arising from the study are as follows. There should be more adequate use of preventive psychotherapy and social work to assist the blinded and their families in adjusting to handicap. An aspect of this acceptance of handicap is how the disabled individual is received by his community. The best measure of this is the provision of an adequate number and variety of jobs at all skill levels.

Trade schools should be required by state law to open their doors to blind referrals from rehabilitation agencies. There should be supplementary state financial aid to pay for this liberalized admission policy. There should be an amendment to the State Fair Employment Practice Act requiring

the employment of a fixed percentage of disabled in every industrial establishment with recourse to the State Fair Employment Practices Commission and the courts for enforcement.

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My sincere thanks to Professor Victor Bailey, Chairman of my dissertation committee, and to Professors Roland H. Spaulding and M. Casey Diana for being unexceptionally tolerant, offering valuable guidance and excellent advice during the successful completion of the study.

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To my colleagues in the Counseling Section of the New York Regional Office, Veterans Administration, Dr. Emmett Marcy, Dr. Herbert Lotz, David Cohen, Dr. Hyman Chernow, Charles Nicholas, and Dr. Daniel Sinik, who at an instant's notice would become a thesis seminar, I wish to express my sincerest thanks.

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I wish to thank Dr. Cecil Forster, Chief Counseling Psychology Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and W. D. Perkinson, Chief, Counseling Section, Pass-A-Grille Regional Office, Veterans Administration, St Petersburg, Florida, for their assistance in testing veterans who were otherwise inaccessible.

Dr. Robert Eichler, a colleague in the Mental Hygiene Clinic was extremely helpful in matters statistical.

Dr. Leon Rostker, my close friend and colleague in the Mental Hygiene Clinic was an ever present goad who kept close watch on the experimental design and whenever a cul de sac appeared to be in the offing made valuable suggestions or posed strategic questions which permitted the research to continue.

The final word is reserved for my family. My wife, Reva and my sons, Harley Douglas and Brian Stephen cheerfully spent many lost weekends far from "that man about the house". In token recompense for this lengthy deprivation I dedicate this research to them.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to appraise the personal-social, educational and vocational adjustment of those blinded veterans of World War II who reside within the jurisdictional area of the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration and who were entitled to vocational rehabilitation training under the provisions of Public Law 16.

Sub-Problems

In addition to the basic problem, the following sub-problems are investigated:

(1) To determine and appraise the extent of any differences in the personal-social adjustment of those blinded veterans of World War II, who participated in the vocational rehabilitation program and of those who did not.

(2) To determine and appraise the extent of any differences in their educational adjustment;

(3) To determine and appraise the extent of any differences in their vocational adjustment.

Delimitations

The population studied is limited to male veterans of World War II, receiving compensation for disability incurred in or aggravated by their military service. All have the same major disability of Legal Blindness and have no other disability seriously affecting the use of any other sensory organ.

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The population studied is limited to male veterans of World War II, receiving compensation for disability incurred in or aggravated by their military service. All have the same basic liability of Legal Blindness and have no other disability seriously affecting the use of any other sensory organ.

All subjects, whose records on file in the Veterans Administration reveal any psychoneurosis or progressive neurological disability, whether service-connected or not, are eliminated from the study.

Since this study is attempting to evaluate a problem in terms of only one disability, all deviant personalities and all those having the loss of use of any other sense organs, whose problem is not intended to be studied here and who have been so diagnosed by competent medical examiners, on history, are eliminated.

The study utilizes the evidence collected from the individual case records of these veterans in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the Veterans Administration, New York Regional Office and an individual Social Service Survey questionnaire completed in April, 1953.

Other evidence that is used, has been collected by means of the following measuring instruments, administered by the investigator to each subject of the study:

a. The Bell Adjustment Inventory

b. The Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory

The only other evidence that is utilized has been the application of a series of nine criterion rating scales to the results of the Social Service Survey (See Appendix). This procedure is followed in order to simplify the quantification of the data assembled.

Definitions

Vocational Rehabilitation Program is that particular program set up by action of the 79th Congress pursuant to Public Law 16, under which authority the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the Veterans Administration has provided vocational guidance, restorative training and vocational training to veterans with service connected or aggravated disabilities.

Blinded Veterans of World War II, as used in this study, will include all those men who are in receipt of compensation from the Veterans Administration of the United States for a service incurred or aggravated disability of the eyes, whose residual vision with correction is 20/200 or less in the better eye or whose peripheral vision subtends an angle of 20 degrees or less, (Commonly referred to by professional workers as "Legal or Industrial Blindness").

Vocational Adjustment refers to those aspects of an individual's total behavior revealed by the record of his vocational development since his return to civil life after discharge from military service.

Educational Adjustment refers to those aspects of an individual's total behavior revealed by the record of his formal educational development since his return to civil life after discharge from military service.

Personal-Social Adjustment refers to those aspects of an individual's total behavior which are revealed by his responses to a specific personality inventory and the observations and evaluations of a team of raters using a specific set of criterion rating scales.

Rehabilitation, as used in this study, is the restoration of the handicapped to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational and economic usefullness of which they are capable. (Definition of the National Council on Rehabilitation)

Basic Assumptions

Personal and social characteristics generally influence the behavior of people.

These characteristics of people may be measured and evaluated by psychological tests and rating scales, with validity and reliability.

By equating the two groups on the basis of age, tested intelligence, pre-service occupational level, previous education, degree of disability and

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By equating the two groups on the basis of age, tested intelligence, pre-service occupational level, previous education, degree of disability and

readjustment training, it is assumed, that the investigator will be evaluating the effect of the vocational rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration, for the blinded veterans of World War II residing in the area of the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration in a "Control Situation", insofar as is currently feasible.

By equating the groups on the factors enumerated above, since they were all found to be emotionally and physically qualified for duty with the armed services, it is assumed, that each group was at the same relative level of personal-social adjustment prior to the onset of blindness.

The amount and character of vocational and educational training completed, is a primary determinant of the ultimate vocational adjustment of the individual and exerts a strong influence in the development of his personality.

By virtue of the training provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the Veterans Administration under Public Law 16, (the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1943), there may be a reflection of this influence in the vocational, educational, and personal-social adjustment of the blinded veteran.

Basic Hypothesis

It is believed that the blinded veteran, who participated in the vocational rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration, will probably be better adjusted, vocationally, educationally, personally and socially, than the blinded veteran who failed to participate in the program.

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Need for the Study

> There are large numbers of people, incapacitated and in need of help but potentially capable of carrying their own economic weight, who are riding free upon the backs of citizens who are gainfully employed...A heavy load is being placed upon the economy of the community, state, and nation through mounting relief costs for the support of disabled persons...Nearly one million persons in this country are receiving public assistance because of their own disability or the disability of the family breadwinner...In the face of evidence that with necessary rehabilitation services large numbers can be restored to economic usefulness...[1]

In Vocational Rehabilitation it has been generally accepted, that factors such as intelligence, ability, and aptitude have to be considered in planning an effective program of guidance and education, for the severely handicapped individual. Underlying these very basic capacities, however, are the essential elements of motivation and drive, that enable one case to be labeled successful and the lack of it, a failure. The personality characteristics of the individual involved, that impel him to overcome the effects of his very great handicap, have been recognized as probably the greatest single factor in his rehabilitation.

Donohue and Dabelstein have indicated that very little is known about the capacity and personality of the blind, as compared to that of other handicapped groups. "There is perhaps no need felt more urgently by workers with the blind, than that for some technique for the measurement of personality characteristics."[2]

Shortley added "that the vocational diagnosis of the blind was hampered by the lack of psychological tools comparable in effectiveness with those available for the sighted."[3]

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1. E. B. Porter, "Community Organization, "The Dynamics of Community Action." Journal of Rehabilitation, 19 (July-August, 1953), p.4.
2. Wilma Donohue and Donald Dabelstein, (ed) Psychological Diagnosis and Counseling of the Adult Blind. p. 4.
3. Ibid., p. 7.

Di Michael[1] recommended that research should be carried out concurrently with the application of tests to every day rehabilitation problems, in order to accelerate progress in the field of counseling the blind.

Bauman and Hayes, speaking for the National Psychological Research Council for the Blind, expressed the hope, "that psychologists who do any considerable number of examinations of blind persons will be disposed to contribute their results to further the growth of this highly specialized field."[2]

The National Psychological Research Council for the Blind[3] has reported that "there is no study of systematic research data to which the rehabilitation worker may turn, to learn the basic fact regarding the problems associated with blindness."

Myerson reiterated the need for some systematic research on the personality of the blind.

> They (descriptive and casual studies) have value if properly utilized, but they cannot be relied upon to solve problems since different writers are often contradictory, generalizations have not been held in check by systematic rigorous examination of data, and, in general, the phenomenon dealt with have been on the level of fragmentary or molecular behavior. Except for some interpretations in terms of common stereotypes, the larger units of goal seeking, or molar behavior have not received much attention.[4]

Discussing the army program for the blinded veterans of World War II, Blackburn suggested that the most significant progress for the blind could be made in the field of psychology, rather than social welfare.

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1. Salvatore G. DiMichael, Psychological Tests for Use with Blind in Vocational Rehabilitation, p.2.
2. Mary K. Bauman and Samuel P. Hayes, "A Manual for the Psychological Examination of the Adult Blind," p. 55.
3. Research Suggestions on Psychological Problems associated with Blindness, p. 2.
4. L. Meyerson, "Somatopsychological Aspects of Blindness," In Psychological Diagnosis and Counseling of the Adult Blind, p. 15.

He recommended that the Veterans Administration study the progress of its blinded veterans. "For here we have an unusual array of data on the period before blinding, during early rehabilitation and through continuing rehabilitation in the community."[1]

In June 1946, the Blinded Veterans Association conducted a study of 1000 blinded veterans of World War II.[2] Four hundred replies were received. Of these, 25 percent were gainfully employed, 10 percent were in training, 35 percent were rehospitalized, and the remainder were merely staying home. Of those gainfully employed, 50 percent were dissatisfied with their work. Many, (the percentage was not known), were employed by friends and relatives.

Garrett,[3] supplementing these findings, indicated that 500 of 1000 blinded veterans were employed or in training. Most of the other 500 were neither interested in employment or training.

Twersky, in an historical study in 1947, indicated that it was "too early to evaluate properly and determine fully the results of the present American program for the war blind. Among workers for the blind, it is generally accepted that several years at least are required by a newly blinded person for making his adjustment."[4] He indicated it was too early then (1947) to evaluate the program. He predicted that with the adequate records now being kept by the Veterans Administration to permit of follow-up, it would be possible in time to study the results of the program.

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1. A. R. Blackburn, "The Army Blind in the United States," in Paul A. Zahl, Editor, Blindness, Modern Approaches to the Unseen Environment. p. 287.
2. "Blinded Veterans Association, Questionnaire Results." p. 3.
3. James H. Garrett, Lecture before Orientation Counselors of the Blind.
4. Jacob Twersky, The American War Blind as Aided by the Federal Government. p. 211.

Although the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education program of the Veterans Administration has been in existence since 1943 and has always been legally available to the approximately 1200 blinded veterans of World War II all over the United States, and the 35 in this area, only 43 of the latter have taken advantage of their rights, as of this writing. So very little is known about the approximately 40 percent of the total who failed to avail themselves of this opportunity, and what is the present status of those who at one time or another did, that the Administrator for Veterans Affairs on October 11, 1952 ordered a complete Social Service Survey be made, in a letter to the Managers of all Veterans Administration Regional Offices and Area Medical Directors, Subject: "Study of blinded veterans with service connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, December 7, 1941," (See Appendix), so that necessary services might be provided as they are made apparent. "It is the primary purpose of this study to evaluate the extent to which the Veterans Administration has met its obligations to each blinded veteran and to take the indicated action."

Brown[1] reported that there was a lack of a properly controlled evaluation of Veterans Administration advisement and guidance service, in which a counseled group of veterans might be compared with a similar but non-counseled group. Most studies following up veterans were of either counseled groups or groups in training--there were none in the literature using control groups. He questioned whether the groups followed were truly representative of Public Law 16 trainees.

It is now more than seven years since the official termination of World War II and more than eleven years since the inception of the Veterans

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1. M. T. Brown, "The Veterans Report Two Years Later," Occupations, XXVI (March, 1948), p. 366.

Administration rehabilitation program. The investigator believes it to be appropriate at this time to evaluate the program in terms of his basic hypothesis. The veteran has had adequate time to complete for the most part, whatever program of rehabilitation he may have undertaken and to re-integrate himself within his own community.

The Incidence of Blindness in the United States

As of July 1, 1953, the American Foundation for the Blind estimated that our blind population numbered over 514,000 of whom not more than 10 percent (51,400) were under 20 years of age and at least 50 percent (157,000) over 65 years of age. The male blind exceed the female and non-white the white.

It was estimated that over 50 percent of the blindness in the older age group in the population was caused by senile cataract or glaucoma and that the major cause of blindness in pre-school children, born blind, was Retrolental Fibroplasia, a new disease entity occurring in prematurely born infants.

Thus the increase in the life expectancy and the improvement in pre-natal care causing premature to survive have served to increase the incidence of blindness at either extreme in the population. This has more than counter-balanced the reduction in disease during the middle years of the life span. As a result, the rate of incidence is estimated to increase in the future.

There are 36,250 employable in sheltered shops and in home industries; 36,250 are employable in competitive industry and the professions.

Of the 20,000 under 20 years of age who should be in school, only 7500 are enrolled; whereas it would cost the nation $2,000,000 per year to educate these were they sighted, it actually costs $15,000,000.

There are 95,536 blind people receiving about $70,000,000 yearly in Federal grants for Public Assistance and medical care. Annually, the

Federal and State Vocational Rehabilitation Services spend about $12,000,000 to assist the potentially employable blind to become actually employed or employable. About $2,5000,000 of Federal money is spent annually on books for the blind through the library of Congress and the American Printing House for the Blind.

The budgets of the 250 private agencies for the blind, total approximately $50,000,000 annually. The annual public outlay totals approximately $98,000,000. The combined total of $148,000,000 does not include the outlay for the war blinded veterans.[1]

It is estimated that at least two thirds of the blind lose their sight after age 20 and that only 20-30 percent of the blind are capable of some form of employment. With the passage of the Barden-Lafollette Act of 1943, accurate figures are being maintained for the first time of those blinded individuals who have been rehabilitated. Thus eventually it will be possible to amass accurate statistics of the total employed.

Through other legislation by Congress, employment has been provided for some of the blinded of working age. In 1936, the Randolph-Sheppard Act authorized the operation of vending stands in Federal buildings. Since that time over 1000 such stands have been placed in operation.

Through the Wagner-O'Day Act of 1938, the Federal Government purchases blind made products at a fair market price with liaison services provided by an organization of the blind called "National Industries for the Blind." Manyof the products sold are being made in over 100 sheltered workshops for the blind, under public or private eleemosynary management.

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1. Ralph G. Hurlin, Estimated Prevalence of Blindness in the United States

The Social Security Act of 1935 provided for the matching of Federal money to the States, and to provide up to $50.00 monthly to the needy blind. Since 1943 an additional personal income tax exemption of $600 for a blind person has been provided. The Blind person's guide can generally ride without payment of a fare on most common carriers, and braille books, letters and records for the blind have special mail privileges.

The blind still travel with either a guide, a guide dog, or a long white cane. Unfortunately, the electronic age hasn't successfully dealt with the problem though some research is occasionally reported.[1]

1. Blindness in America

The Social Security Act of 1935 provided for the matching of Federal money to the States, and to provide up to $30.00 monthly to the needy blind. Since 1948 an additional personal income tax exemption of $600 for a blind person has been provided. The Blind person's guide can generally ride without payment of a fare on most common carriers, and braille books, letters and records for the blind have special mail privileges.

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1. Blindness in America

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

Experimental research, in the area of the blind, has been extremely difficult for purely physical reasons, in addition to the difficulty that ordinarily would be entailed in assembling a blind population for study. Virtually all research has, perforce, been done in residential schools for the blind, with adolescent high school children as subjects.

The earlier research followed a natural tendency, in taking the form of attempts to develop psychological tests and testing techniques, by adapting sighted tests for use with the blind. The principal investigator in this area from its inception has been Samuel P. Hayes at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, in Watertown, Massachusetts, who adapted the Binet Test for such use. In general, he found, that on such tests, the blind as a group averaged below the norms for the sighted. (1,2,3,4). (It should be noted, that Hayes' populations, in large part, have been persons whose contact with their environment was a contracted one, due to their having known almost an entire life of total or near total lack of vision).

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1. Samuel P. Hayes, Contributions to a Psychology of Blindness.
2. _____, "A Second Test Scale for the Mental Measurement of the Visually Handicapped," Outlook for the Blind, 37 (February, 1943), pp. 37-41.
3. _____, "Alternative Scale for the Mental Measurement of the Visually Handicapped," Outlook for the Blind, 36, (October, 1942), pp. 225-230.
4. _____, "Measuring the Intelligence of the Blind," in William Donohue and Donald Dabelstein, Ed, Psychological Diagnosis and Counseling of the Adult Blind, Chapter VII, pp. 77-97.

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1. Samuel G. Hayes, "Contributions to a Psychology of Blindness."
2. _____, "A Short Test Scale for the Mental Measurement of the Visually Handicapped." Outlook for the Blind, 37 (February, 1943), pp. 37-41.
3. _____, "Alternative Scale for the Mental Measurement of the Visually Handicapped." Outlook for the Blind, 38, (October, 1944), pp. 329-330.
4. _____, "Changes in the Intelligence of the Blind," in William Brenner and Donald Sheinfeld, Ed., Psychological Issues and Problems of the Adult Blind, Chapter VII, pp. VI-17.

Bauman and Hayes[1] prepared a manual, which outlined the procedure to be followed in adapting certain commonly used, standardized achievement, interest, personality, and mechanical aptitude tests for use with blind clients. Reliability and validity studies reported for these modifications were sparse and inconclusive. The authors recommended that standardized paper and pencil type personality tests could be used with little change, by individual, oral, or recorded administration. An implicit assumption was here made, that despite the blinded population tested, the validity would be unchanged. Sommers[2] strongly disagreed with this view. The results she obtained, with the California Test of Personality, indicated the desirability of designing such a test especially for use with the blind. Bauman herself, agreed with this view in another study[3] and developed her own Emotional Factors Inventory, which is described elsewhere in this study.

Hayes[4], using a modified Kuder Preference Record, tested 48 blind boys and 33 girls by means of a raised dot answer sheet and making 17 item substitutions for inappropriate items, based on a report of a study of Quimby in the May, 1944 issue of the Outlook for the Blind. He reported tetrachoric correlations of the scores on the record with teacher estimates of possible future success as a profession, as follows:

Musical, .89, Mechanical, .78, Computational, .63,
Literary, .62, Persuasive, .24, Clerical, .08

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1. Mary K. Bauman and Samuel P. Hayes, A Manual for the Psychological Examination of the Adult Blind, p. 36.
2. Vita S. Sommers, The Influence of Parental Attitudes and Social Environment on the Personality Development of the Adolescent Blind, p. 102.
3. Mary K. Bauman, A Comparative Study of Personality Factors in Blind, Other Handicapped, and Non-handicapped Individuals.
4. Samuel P. Hayes, "An Interest Inventory for the Educational and Vocational Guidance of the Blind," Outlook for the Blind, 42, (April, 1948), pp. 95-104.

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Musical, .89; Mechanical, .78; Computational, .83;
Literary, .62; Persuasive, .84; Clerical, .08

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1. Mary K. Bauman and Samuel P. Hayes, A Manual for the Psychological Examination of the Adult Blind, p. 50.
2. Vita E. Hammer, "The Influence of Emotional Attitudes and Social Environment on the Personality Development of the Adolescent Blind," p. 102.
3. Mary K. Bauman, A Comparative Study of Personality Factors in Blind, Other Handicapped, and Non-Handicapped Individuals.
4. Samuel P. Hayes, "An Interest Inventory for the Musical and Vocational Guidance of the Blind," Outlook for the Blind, 42, (April, 1948), pp. 98-104.

Ratings on Scientific, Artistic, and Social Service interests were not given because of a lack of suitable teachers, unsuitability for blind students, because no member of the staff was qualified to rate or too few students had had training in Science.

Scholl[1] administered the Bell Adjustment Inventory to 24 males and 28 females and the Bernreuter Personality Test to 28 males and 34 females over a period of five years. All were high school students in the Junior class at the Michigan School for the Blind. A tape recorder was operated by the client himself, to insure client feeling of security, but this was observed through a window, by the examiner. The only modification permitted was in the use of brailled cards rather than the standard answer sheet. The norms used were sighted high school students, both male and female. The questions were recorded with 5 second intervals between them.

She was unable to determine how much lack of vision entered into the total personality, as measured by these two tests, since there have never been norms established with visually handicapped subjects.

On the Bernreuter B1-R Scale, the investigator found that blind girls were only slightly better adjusted than blind boys. The girls tended to be more dominant in face to face situations, on the B4-D Scale.

On the Bell, she found the boys were slightly better in their home adjustment, although both groups were felt to be average. There was no difference in their health adjustment. The Social Adjustment Scale was average for both groups, which the author felt, differed from the B4-D result on the Bernreuter, suggesting that these scales were probably measuring different aspects of adjustment. There was no significant

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1. G. Scholl, "Some Notes on the Use of Two Personality Tests with Visually Handicapped Students," New Outlook for the Blind, 47, (October, 1953), pp. 287-295.

difference found on the emotional adjustment scale. Both groups fell into the average range for total adjustment.

The writer concluded that the Bell was better adapted to testing the Blind, since its medians, in all cases tested, fell within the normal range, while the medians from the B2-S and B4-D Scale of the Bernreuter were lower than she expected, and the Bell scores fell into a more normal curve.

Cross[1] administered a brailled edition of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory to 24 males and 25 females, all industrially blind. On an item analysis, he found differences to be significant in only 20 of the 550 items. The blind males' average profile was elevated in comparison to the sighted, the T-score being significantly different at the 2% level of confidence on the scales for depression, masculinity-femininity, psychasthenia, and hypomania. Blind women did not differ at all from sighted women. The blind showed no greater number of abnormal personality profiles than the sighted. He felt that the brailled edition probably was safe to use with the blind.

Concurrently with the adaptation of tests for the sighted for use with the blind, psychological research has been going on, in such areas as sensory compensation, memory, facial vision, and electronic travel aids. These for the most part stem from purely laboratory psychology, an area with which it is not planned to treat in this study, since it is not basically an outgrowth of the Mental Hygiene movement.[2,3]

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1. O.H. Cross, "The Braille Edition of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory for Use with the Blind," Journal of Applied Psychology, 31 (April, 1947), pp. 189-198.
2. M. Supa, M. Cotzen and K.M. Dallenbach, "Facial Vision, the Perception of Obstacles by the Blind," American Journal of Psychology, 57 (April, 1944) pp. 133-183.
3. Paul A. Zahl, "Research on Guidance Aids for the Blind," in Blindness, Modern Approaches to the Unseen Environment, Chapter 29, pp. 443-462.

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3. Paul A. Zahl, "Research on Guidance Aids for the Blind," in Blindness, Modern Approaches to the Unseen Environment, Chapter 29, pp. 443-462.

Although the need for scientific research on the personality of the blind has been repeatedly stressed, relatively little of research significance can be found in the literature. There is a body of opinion, based primarily on observations by professional workers in the area of blind rehabilitation, that may very well be true, but unfortunately it cannot be regarded as of scientific merit.

From these earlier, simple adaptations of sighted tests, experimental research of greater complexity of design is now appearing in the literature. McAndrews[1] compared a group of blinded and a group of deaf adolescents, age 10-15, looking for the effect of sensory deficiency on personality structure, i.e., rigidity and isolation. The groups were equated on age and Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Quotient. His population consisted of 25 deaf, 25 blinded, and 25 normals selected by teachers, all having an Intelligence Quotient of at least 80. His hypothesis was that the deaf were more rigid than the blind and the blind more rigid than the normals. He employed satiation time, level of aspiration, and restructuring by use of classification tests to see if reactions differed from the normals under such situations. He concluded that the deaf were more rigid than the blind who were in turn more rigid than normals, rigidity being a positive function of the degree of isolation.

Brown[2,3] administered the Clark Revision of the Thurstone Personality Schedule, a neurotic inventory, and the Heyman-Kohlstedt Test, a questionnaire on introversion-extroversion to 218 blind and 359 sighted high school students. He found no reliable differences between the blind and seeing boys on either test. Greater maladjustment and a greater tendency toward

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1. H. McAndrews, "Rigidity in the Deaf and the Blind," Journal of Social Issues, 4 (April, 1948), pp. 72-77.
2. P. A. Brown, "Responses of Blind and Seeing Adolescents to a Neurotic Inventory," Journal of Psychology, 7 (April, 1939), pp. 211-221.
3. _ _ _____, "Responses of Blind and Seeing Adolescents to an Introversion-Extroversion Questionnaire," Journal of Psychology, 6 (April, 1938), pp. 137-147.

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Payne[2] administered the Clark Revision of the Thurstone Personality Schedule, a neurotic inventory, and the Heyman-Kirkpatrick Test, a questionnaire on interpersonal-attraction to 214 blind men 320 sighted high school students. No gross or visible differences between the blind and sighted boys on either test. However satisfactory and a regular inventory lowered

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1. H. Hoskovec, "Rigidity in the Deaf and the Blind," Journal of Social Psychology, 4 (April, 1933), pp. 72-77.
2. F. E. Payne, "Responses of Blind and Seeing Adolescents to a Battery of Personality," Journal of Psychology, 7 (April, 1939), pp. 311-321.
3. ———, "Emotional Responses of Blind and Seeing Adolescents to an Interpersonal-Attraction Questionnaire," Journal of Psychology, 6 (April, 1938), pp. 177-187.

introversion were found on the part of the blind girls.

Wittkower and Davenport[1] studied the emotional reactions of an unselected sample of 103 war blinded veterans. They reported that previous personality, the environment, the social situation, the occupational situation and time are the principal factors determining the emotional reaction following the first shock impact. Findings in their unselected sample were as follows: 29% showed depression, 11%, resentment, 24%, defiance, 13%, cheerfulness, 8%, resignation and indifference, and 15%, grossly abnormal reactions. They indicated that the large majority of men were normal and that only a small percentage displayed pathological reaction requiring psychotherapy.

Wilmer and Husni[2] used a selection of 21 brief sound recordings to study the responses to sound perception of 46 tubercular patients, 26 college students, 43 schizophrenics, 10 Korean war amputees and 21 blind children of the California School for the Blind (these were 11 male and 10 female--range in age, 10-16, average grade 14.5, 1/3 total blind with light perception, all others ranging up to 2/200 vision). There were no norms developed. The value of the test as a projective technique was not derived; merely providing descriptions of the most prominent response characteristics. They found "the blind children gave the most frequent recognition to sounds of violence and sadistic activity, heard the words of appeal and anger most often, and reflected their own handicap in their responses to danger."[3] The investigators are presently reported developing norms and validation data.[4]

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1. E. Wittkower and R. C. Davenport, "The War Blinded, Their Emotional, Social and Occupational Situation." Psychosomatic Medicine, 8 (March-April, 1946), pp. 121-137.
2. H. A. Wilmer and M. Husni, "The Use of Sounds in a Projective Test," Journal of Consulting Psychology, 17 (May, 1953), pp. 377-383.
3. Ibid., p. 383.
4. Nathaniel J. Raskin and Marian F. Weller, Current Research in Work for the Blind, A Survey, p. 11.

interviewers were found on the part of the blind girls.

Hitchover and Zarnocay[3] studied the emotional reactions of an unselected sample of 102 war blinded veterans. They reported that previous personality, the environment, the social situation, the occupational situation and time are the original factors determining the emotional reaction following the first shock impact. Findings in their unselected sample were as follows: 53% showed depression, 11% resentment, 24% defiance, 12% cheerfulness, 8% resignation and indifference, and 12% grossly abnormal reactions. They indicated that the large majority of men were normal and that only a small percentage displayed pathological reaction requiring psychotherapy.

Miller and Dunn[5] used a sample of 21 total blind receiving to study the responses to sound perception of 68 taboretular patients, 28 college students, 18 schizophrenics, 10 Korean war amputees and 21 blind children of the California School for the Blind (there were 11 male and 10 female--range in age, 10-18, average grade 14.8, 1/3 total blind with light perception, all others ranging up to 2/200 vision). There were no norms developed. The value of the test as a projective technique was not derived; merely providing descriptions of the most prominent responses observed. They found "the blind children gave the most frequent recognition to sounds of violence and auditory anxiety, hence the words of appeal and danger most often, and reflected their own bewildering in their responses to danger."[6]

The investigators are presently preparing developing norms and validation data.[4]

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1. E. Hitchover and A. C. Zarnocay, "The War Blinded, Their Emotional Crisis and Occupational Situation." Psychosomatic Medicine, 5 (April-March, 1943), pp. 121-127.
2. T. A. Miller and H. Dunn, "The Use of Sounds in a Projective Test." Journal of Consulting Psychology, 17 (May, 1953), pp. 177-182.
3. Ibid., p. 177.
4. Wachtel, A. Dentis and Berlin, B. Heller, Current Research in Work for the Blind, A Survey, p. 11.

Raskin and Weller,[1] in a report on current research in the area of adjustment, in work for the blind, have indicated that at least 17 primary research efforts are presently nearing final status of completion, but only one was reported as completed during 1953. This was a study by Gravetz[2] of social participation among blind adults, comparing 100 blind with 100 sighted adults using personal interviews and the revised Queen Schedule of Social Participation. He found the blind population to have a comparable volume of social participation, largely with other blind individuals.

Bauman[3] administered the Emotional Factors Inventory, a test she developed herself, (see appendix), at the beginning and end of a period of twelve weeks adjustment training provided 104 new clients of the Pennsylvania State Council for the Blind, for the purpose of evaluating the effect of the training period on the overall adjustment of the client and to determine the service needed by the client in coming to the agency. An assumption was made that the only cause for change in test results from one administration to the other was the 12 week course of training. She found that all diagnostic categories showed some tendency of the group to improve in adjustment. There was significant improvement shown in the areas of (1) Feeling of Inadequacy, T = 4.03; (2) Attitudes re blindness, T = 3.92; (3) Social Competency, T = 3.77; (4) Sensitivity, T = 2.88.

In a somatopsychological study of great significance, Sommers[4] examined the effect of social environment, parental attitudes, and the meaning of blindness to 143 adolescent blind persons of both sexes and their parents, using

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1. Ibid., p. 7.
2. L. Gravetz, A Study: "Social Participation of Blind Adults," Outlook for the Blind, 48 (May, 1954), pp. 149-151.
3. M. K. Bauman, "A Measure of Personality Change through Adjustment Training," The New Outlook for the Blind, 48 (February, 1954), pp. 31-34.
4. Vita S. Sommers, The Influence of Parental Attitudes and Social Environment on the Personality Development of the Adolescent Blind.

Smith and Miller[1] in a report on current research in the area of adjustment to life changes, found that persons of both sexes and their parents[2] using the effect of social environment, parental attitudes and the meaning of blindness to 106 adolescent blind persons of both sexes and their parents, using

In a socio-psychological study of "Rural Alienation," Somers[3] examined

T = 6.03; (2) Attitude to Blindness, T = 3.82; (3) Social Competency, T = 3.77; (4) Sensitivity, T = 3.08.

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1. Idid., p. 7.
2. Grace S. A Study of "Social Participation of Blind Adults" Outlook for the Blind, 48 (May, 1954), pp. 149-153.
3. R. Somers, "A Measure of Personality Change through Adjustment Training," The New Outlook for the Blind, 49 (February, 1956), pp. 53-61.
4. Ibid., p. 7.

questionnaire and interview techniques, rating scales,and the California Test of Personality. She found a contingency coefficient of .71 between parent and child attitudes and the mode of adjustment which the blind adolescent adopted toward his handicap. As the mother viewed the handicap, so did the blind child and later the adolescent. Dr. Sommers' study is fully outlined here as it bears significantly on this study, though it treats of both a younger blind population and one that may be said to have known only blindness.

Parental behavior was found to be motivated from four sources: (1) Blindness as a symbol of punishment;(2) Fear of being suspected of having a social disease;(3) Feelings of guilt due to transgressions of the social code or to negligence;(4) Feeling that blindness was a personal disgrace to the parents.

Patterns of parental adjustment were found to be (1) Acceptance ; (2) Denial; (3) Overprotectiveness;(4) Disguised rejection;(5) Overt rejection; with an uneven distribution of the pattern. The blind adolescents' behavior fell into five patterns as follows:

1. Compensatory or overcompensatory behavior
2. Denial
3. Defense
4. Withdrawal
5. Non-adjustive reactions

Dr. Sommers set up a 12 item rating scale to discover if a relation existed between the mode of parental adjustment and that of the child.

> She concluded, that the meaning the child's handicap held for the parent depended largely on the psychological makeup of the parent, her marital relations and her personal and social adjustment to life. The meaning of the handicap for the child himself depended on his own social experience, especially in his early childhood. He tended to make a wholesome personal and social adjustment, when his early life was one affording him a reasonable amount of economic, physical and emotional security,

questionnaire and interview techniques, rating scales, and the California Test of Personality. She found a contingency coefficient of .71 between parent and child attitudes and the mode of adjustments which the blind adolescent adopted toward his handicap. At the center closed the handicap, so did the blind child and later the adolescent. Ir. Somers' study is fully outlined here as it bears significantly on this study, though it treats of both a younger blind population and one that may be said to have known only blindness.

Parental behavior was found to be motivated from four sources: (1) Blindness as a symbol of punishment;(2) Fear of being suspected of having a social disease;(3) Feelings of guilt due to transgressions of the social code or to negligence;(4) Feeling that blindness was a personal disgrace to the parents.

Patterns of parental adjustment were found to be (1) acceptance; (2) Denial; (3) Overprotectiveness;(4) Disguised rejection;(5) Overt rejection; with an uneven distribution of the pattern. The blind adolescents' behavior fell into five patterns as follows:

1. Compensatory or overcompensatory behavior
2. Denial
3. Defense
4. Withdrawal
5. Non-adjustive reactions

Dr. Somers set up a 12 item rating scale to discover if a relation existed between the role of parental adjustment and that of the child.

> The concluded, that the meaning the child's handicap held for the parent depended largely on the psychological makeup of the parent, her marital relations and her personal and social adjustment to life. The meaning of the handicap for the child himself depended on his own social experience, especially in his early childhood. He tended to model a wholesome personal and social adjustment, when his early life was one affording him a reasonable amount of economic, physical and emotional security,

> and full acceptance by his family, and when the parents were able to face the handicap in an objective way.[1]

Children not treated in this way were unable to accept their handicap. Her general conclusion; - The reaction of the social enviroment to blindness is the major source of maladjustment in the child. Our primary concern should be to shape the reactions of the environment.[2]

Whereas in the area of "Adjustment of the Blind", it is reported that at least 17 research studies are in process,[3] only four studies are reported in process in the area of "Vocational Experience of Blind Persons."[4] Of these reported studies, three are follow-up studies, one being a study of employed visually handicapped social workers, the second, of City College of New York alumnae who are physically handicapped, of whom five are blind, the third, the nationwide survey of blinded veterans, previously discussed, some of the data of which will be utilized in part, in this study. The fourth study is a recently completed doctoral dissertation by Douglas MacFarland, at the School of Education, New York University, which is an experimentally designed study of blind and seeing workers employed at similar jobs in industry, using a number of measures of aptitude and work performance to compare their working efficiency.[5]

With the exception of the foregoing, the literature on rehabilitation efforts with blind clients appears to be primarily of descriptive character, most often taking the form of reports by professional staff members of the various state and community rehabilitation agencies, describing some project successfully completed, offering some statistics of placements effected,

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1. Ibid., p. 103.
2. Ibid., pp. 101-106.
3. Raskin and Weller, op. cit., pp. 6-14.
4. Ibid., p. 26.
5. Ibid., p. 25.

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1. Ibid., p. 178.
2. Ibid., pp. 201-206.
3. Heath and Miller, op. cit., pp. 6-14.
4. Ibid., p. 26.
5. Ibid., p. 28.

and providing details of some of their more successful cases.[1,2,3,4]

There appears to be a complete lack of critical, controlled evaluation of the rehabilitation process itself. This is understandable in the light of its history. Dabelstein,[5] reviewing the history of blind rehabilitation, reported that "during the period 1935-1943, only 1779 blind persons were reported as rehabilitated into employment by the state agencies."[6]

Being only 1 1/8% of the total rehabilitation group, there was insufficient pressure to evaluate the program, as well as an insufficiency of funds.

The situation underwent a dramatic change with the passage of the Barden-LaFollete Act of 1943, which authorized federal financial support, by grants to the states, as well as overall coordination of a nationwide program of vocational rehabilitation. Since the passage of this act, he reported the number of rehabilitations as follows:

Year	Number Rehabilitated[7]
1944	988
1945	1497
1946	1335
1947	2193

The total proportion of blind persons rehabilitated is thus reported as exceeding that for the other disability groups.

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1. T. E. Hartwig, "Blinded Eyes and Woodworking Hands," Journal of Rehabilitation, 17 (January-February, 1951), pp. 9-14.
2. S. Hoffman, "Operating a Contract Shop for the Blind," Journal of Rehabilitation, 19 (May-June, 1953), pp. 7-12.
3. A. D. Libby, "Training Blind Adults in Public School Shops," Journal of Rehabilitation, 15 (April, 1949), pp. 24-26.
4. W. O. Stolnaker, "Romney Diagnostic Adjustment Center for Adult Blind," Journal of Rehabilitation, 15 (July-August, 1949), pp. 20-24.
5. D. H. Dabelstein, "Vocational Rehabilitation of the Blind," in Blindness, Modern Approaches to the Unseen Environment, Chapter 12, pp. 191-205.
6. Ibid., p. 192.
7. Ibid., p. 202.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

There is an apparent acceptance of rehabilitation here, as implying the client is satisfactorily employed. No research study has been found where an actual analysis was made of the character of employment of the rehabilitated client, the hours worked, the salary earned, the level of skill, the method of placement, the stability of rehabilitation, and most important, the degree of loss of sight involved. Mere placement in a sheltered workshop or on a vending stand might have increased the total number reported as rehabilitated but would not represent truly rehabilitated clients.[1] The effect of vocational training, employment or unemployment on the personal and social (emotional) adjustment of the blinded individual appears to have been neglected.

The present investigation differs from the others previously cited in the following respects:

1. It is the only study of experimental design that treats exclusively of blinded veterans.
2. It represents an attempt to implement several of the research suggestions of the National Psychological Research Council for the Blind[2] in the area of vocational training, job placement, and personality adjustment.
3. It is at once a longitudinal evaluation study of the vocational rehabilitation records of blinded veterans, as well as a validation study of two personality testing instruments for use with the blind.
4. It is a study of the relation between counseling, training, employment, and unemployment, and the personality adjustment of the blind.

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1. R. L. Thompson, "Placement Mad or Rehabilitation Wise," The New Outlook for the Blind, 46 (June, 1952), p. 157.
2. Research Suggestions on Psychological Problems Associated with Blindness, p. 11.

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4. It is a study of the relation between counseling, training, employment, and unemployment, and the personality adjustment of the blind.

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1. H. L. Thompson, "Placement and Rehabilitation Wins," The New Outlook for the Blind, 46 (June, 1952), p. 167.
2. Research Suggestions on Psychological Problems Associated with Blindness, p. 11.

5. It is the only study that deals exclusively with subjects who were blinded in the prime of their adult life, within a relatively brief period of time, exposed to the same type of readjustment training and evaluated by the best medical, psychiatric, sociological, and psychological resources the United States Government could muster on their behalf.

b. It is the only study that deals exclusively with ex-jocks who were blinded in the prime of their adult life, within a relatively brief period of time, exposed to the same type of readjustment training and evaluated by the best medical, psychiatric, sociological, and psychological resources the United States Government could muster on their behalf.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTING THE DATA

Selection of Subjects

All of the blinded veterans with service incurred or aggravated disabilities within the jurisdiction of the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration on October 1, 1952, were included as subjects of the study. These were separated in terms of their vocational rehabilitation training status into two groups, numbering thirty seven (37) who had had vocational rehabilitation training to any extent and thirty three (33) who had never had such training.

All of the subjects were individually oriented to the purposes of the study by the investigator, who was their vocational counselor.

Description and Equating of Subjects

Both groups of veterans were equated on the basis of age, Intelligence Quotient, (Wechsler-Bellevue Verbal Scale, if available, or in its absence the pre-blindness Army General Classification Test), pre-service educational level, completion of a blind readjustment program, the degree of visual loss and pre-service occupational level.

Table I presents a description of age range with means, standard deviation, and the T ratio of the difference between the means of the entire blind population.

Age

TABLE I

Frequency Distribution of the Age Range of the Population Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Age to Nearest Birthday	Trained Group Frequency	Untrained Group Frequency
25	1	0
26	0	2
27	4	1
28	3	1
29	3	1
30	2	3
31	2	4
32	2	3
33	2	1
34	2	3
35	1	2
36	2	3
37	1	2
38	3	2
39	0	1
40	1	0
41	1	0
42	3	0
43	2	0
45	0	2
46	2	0
52	0	1
53	0	1
Total	37	33
Mean Age	34.24	34.64
Standard Deviation	5.95	6.37
T Ratio	.18	

Table I indicates that the age range of the trained group was from 25 years to 46 years. The mean age of the group was 34.24 years. The standard deviation was 5.95 years.

The age range of the untrained group was from 26 years to 53 years. The mean age of the group was 34.64 years. The standard deviation was 6.37 years.

TABLE I

Frequency Distribution of the Age Range of the Population Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Age to Nearest Birthday	Trained Group Frequency	Untrained Group Frequency
25	1	0
26	0	2
27	4	1
28	3	1
30	3	1
33	2	3
34	3	4
35	3	3
36	3	1
37	3	3
38	1	3
39	2	3
40	1	2
41	0	1
42	1	0
43	3	0
44	2	0
45	0	0
46	3	0
47	0	1
51	0	1
Total	37	32
Mean Age	34.24	34.64
Standard Deviation	5.05	6.17
T Ratio	.18	

Table I indicates that the age range of the trained group was from 25 years to 46 years. The mean age of the group was 34.24 years. The standard deviation was 5.05 years.

The age range of the untrained group was from 25 years to 51 years. The mean age of the group was 34.64 years. The standard deviation was 6.17 years.

There was no significant difference in the age factor of both groups. The T ratio of the difference between the means was only .18.

Intelligence Quotient

TABLE 2

Frequency Distribution of the Intelligence Quotient of the Population Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Intelligence Quotient	Trained Group	Untrained Group	Intelligence Quotient	Trained Group	Untrained Group
66	0	1	105	1	0
67	0	1 (AGCT)	106	1	1
69	0	1 (AGCT)	108	1	1
75	2	0	109	0	2
77	1	0	110	1	0
79	1	0	112	1	1
82	1	1	113	0	1
86	0	1	114	0	3
88	0	1	115	1	0
89	1	2 (1-AGCT)	116	1	0
90	0	1	117	1	0
91	1	1	121	0	1
93	0	1	122	0	1 (Binet)
94	1	0	123	2	1
95	4	1	124	2 (1-AGCT)	0
96	1	0	127	2 (1-AGCT)	0
97	2	1	128	1	0
98	0	1	129	1	0
99	1	0	130	1	1
101	1 (AGCT)	0	134	1	0
104	1	1	137	1	0
			140	0	2 (1-AGCT)
Total				37	30*
Mean				106.24	102.60
Standard Deviation				17.01	18.71
T Ratio					.18

Table 2 presents the distribution and mean Intelligence Quotient of all the subjects. The mean Intelligence Quotient of the trained group was 106.24, that of the untrained group 102.60. The standard deviations of the groups were 17.01 and 18.71 respectively.

By inspection, it was observed that the mean Intelligence Quotient of the entire population was within the average range. Calculation of the

*Three (3) members of the untrained group had either never been tested or test results could not be secured from the armed forces.

There was no significant difference in the age factor of both groups.

The T ratio of the difference between the means was only .18.

Intelligence Quotient

Table 2

Frequency Distribution of the Intelligence Quotients of the Population Showing Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Intelligence Quotient	Original Group	Matched Group	Intelligence Quotient	Original Group	Matched Group
60	0	1	108	1	0
67	0	1 (.007)	116	1	1
69	0	1 (.007)	120	1	1
78	2	0	124	0	2
77	1	0	128	1	0
78	1	0	132	1	1
82	1	1	136	0	1
86	0	1	140	0	1
86	0	1	144	1	0
89	1	2 (1-.007)	148	1	0
90	0	1	152	1	0
91	1	1	156	0	1
92	0	1	160	0	1 (.0004)
94	1	0	164	2	1 (.0004)
96	1	0	168	1	0
98	0	1	172	0	1 (.0004)
100	1 (.007)	0	176	1	0
104	1	0	180	0	1 (.0004)
Total	17	17		17	17
Mean	104.76	104.76		132.00	132.00
Standard Deviation	17.03	16.73		16.73	17.03
T Ratio	.18				

Table 2 presents the distribution and mean Intelligence Quotient of all the subjects. The mean Intelligence Quotient of the Original Group was 104.76, that of the Matched Group 104.76. The standard deviations of the groups were 17.03 and 16.73 respectively.

By inspection, it was observed that the mean Intelligence Quotient of the entire population was within the average range. Distribution of the

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(1) Members of the Matched Group and other Group have been listed as such records could not be secured from the school files.

significance of the difference between means yielded a T ratio of .18 which was considered insignificant.

Pre-service Educational Level

TABLE 3

Frequency Distribution of the Pre-service Educational Level Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Educational Level	Trained Group	Untrained Group
4	1	0
5	1	1
6	1	0
7	5	3
8	4	7
9	3	4
10	6	3
11	4	5
12	9	7
13	2	0
14	0	2
15	0	1
16	1	0
Total	37	33
Mean	9.81	10.00
Standard Deviation	2.51	2.29
T Ratio		.15

An examination of Table 3 reveals that the trained group had a range of education from grade four (4) to grade sixteen (16), with the mean educational level at grade 9.81 and standard deviation of 2.51.

The untrained group had a range of education from grade five (5) to grade fifteen (15), with a mean educational level of grade ten (10) and standard deviation of 2.29. The T ratio of the difference between those means of .15 was regarded as insignificant.

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Pre-Service Educational Level

TABLE 3

Frequency Distribution of the Pre-service Educational Level Showing Mean, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Educational Level	Trained Group	Untrained Group
16	1	0
15	1	0
14	0	1
13	0	0
12	2	2
11	4	5
10	6	4
9	5	2
8	7	0
7	5	2
6	4	3
5	1	0
Total	37	22
Mean	9.81	10.00
Standard Deviation	2.31	2.29
T Ratio		.15

An examination of Table 3 reveals that the trained group had a range of education from grade four (4) to grade sixteen (16), with the mean educational level at grade 9.81 and standard deviation of 2.31.

The untrained group had a range of education from grade five (5) to grade fifteen (15), with a mean educational level of grade ten (10) and standard deviation of 2.29. The T ratio of the difference between these means of .15 was regarded as insignificant.

Blind Readjustment Training

TABLE 4

Frequency Distribution of the Number of Weeks of Blind Readjustment Training of the Population Showing Means, Standard Deviations and T Ratio for the Difference Between the Means

Weeks	Trained Group	Untrained Group
6	1	0
8	2	2
9	1	1
10	7	1
12	3	2
13	0	1
14	1	1
16	2	2
18	3	6
19	0	2
20	2	0
23	1	0
24	0	1
28	2	0
30	0	1
0	12	13
Total	37	33
Mean	9.62	9.63
Standard Deviation	8.23	8.74
T Ratio		.004

Table 4 shows the range of readjustment training time expended by the trained group was from zero (0) weeks to twenty eight (28) weeks. The mean training time was 9.62 weeks and standard deviation was 8.23.

The range of readjustment training time expended by the untrained group was from zero (0) weeks to thirty (30) weeks. The mean training time was 9.63 weeks and standard deviation was 8.74.

With a T ratio of the difference between the means calculated as .004, it was regarded as an insignificant difference.

Table A

Frequency Distribution of the Number of Weeks of Extra Hospitalization Required by the Tonsillectomy Group, Matched Controls and 3 Weeks for the Difference Between the Means

Weeks	Tonsil Group	Matched Group
1	1	0
2	4	2
3	1	1
5	1	1
10	1	1
11	3	1
12	0	1
13	1	1
14	1	1
20	1	1
21	0	1
23	0	1
25	0	1
26	1	0
28	0	1
29	1	0
30	1	0
32	1	0
35	1	0
36	1	0
38	1	0
40	1	0
42	1	0
43	1	0
44	1	0
45	1	0
46	1	0

Degree of Visual Loss

TABLE 5

Frequency Distribution of the Veterans Administration Disability Compensation Ratings Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Percentage	Trained Group	Untrained Group
10	1 (Part III)*	0
30	0	1 (Part III)*
50	1	1 (Part III)*
60	0	1
70	1	3
80	1	1
90	1	0
100	32	26
Total	37	33
Mean	94.59	91.82
Standard Deviation	17.15	17.37
T Ratio		.635

An examination of Table 5 reveals that the range of the disability compensation ratings was from ten (10) percent to one hundred (100) percent for the trained group, the mean rating being 94.59 percent, and the standard deviation 17.15.

The range of the ratings was from thirty (30) percent to one hundred (100) percent for the untrained group, the mean rating being 91.82 percent and the standard deviation 17.37.

With a T ratio of the difference between the means of .635, it was felt that the difference was insignificant. This confirmed the conclusion drawn by inspection of the table that the vast majority of these blinded veterans in both groups were rated at one hundred (100) percent disability.

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*Veterans designated Part III are in receipt of total disability pension as distinguished from the compensation of service connected nature all the others receive.

Veterans with less than 70% are not service connected for a visual loss but for some other disability.

Table 5

Treasury Obligations of the Treasury Underwriting Discounting Corporation Showing Spread, Treasury Obligations and Yield Curve Effects Between Two Dates

Description	Treasury Obligations	Underwriting Effects
LC	1 (Page 111)*	C
BC	C	1 (Part III)*
BD	1	1 (Part III)*
DC	0	1
TC	1	1
BC	1	1
JD	1	C
1DC	1C	2C
Total	8C	7C
Mean	84.08	81.88
Standard Deviation	14.15	14.87
T Ratio		.018

In examination of Table 5 reveals that the range of the Standard-deviation relative was from ten (10) percent to one hundred (100) percent the more the National Bond, the weak rating being 81.88 percent, and the standard deviation 14.15.

The range of the relative was from ninety (90) percent to one hundred (100) percent for the underwritten group, the mean rating being 81.88 percent and the standard deviation 14.87.

With a T ratio of the difference between the means of .018, it was [illegible] the hypothesis that [illegible]. This confirmed the assistance given by [illegible] of the table that the more certainly of the [illegible] reference is made [illegible] to the Number (100) percent CERTAINLY.

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*Reference Continued From III and In Regard of Bond Underwriting Practices
at Discriminating Time the Acceptance of Average Numbered Method #11
the Figure Showing.

Year for most often Mentioned.

Years with Less than 10% are not carried considered for a Final Year

It was also noted that three (3) of the four (4) subjects with the lowest ratings for service connected (non-visual) disability were totally disabled by virtue of a non-service connected blindness.

The Residual Vision of the Population

TABLE 6

Frequency Distribution of the Residual Vision of the Population Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Residual Vision	Code	Trained Group Frequency	Untrained Group Frequency
Total	1	11	15
Light Perception	2	5	2
1/200	3	1	0
2/300	4	0	1
2/200 and Central Scotoma	5	0	1
2/200	6	1	1
5/200 and Central Scotoma	7	1	0
5/200 and Field Defect	8	1	0
5/200	9	5	3
10/200	10	2	1
15/200	11	0	1
20/200 and Central Scotoma	12	0	1
20/200 and Field Defect	13	0	2
20/200	14	3	5
Field Defect only	15	2	0
Total		37	33
Mean		5.73	5.76
Standard Deviation		4.64	5.31
T Ratio			.020

An inspection of Table 6 reveals in the more conventional manner that about half of both groups studied, had in effect lost the use of both eyes. The remainder had varying residuals of useful vision within the legally accepted definition of industrial blindness.

The range of residual vision was from total enucleation of both eyes to the narrowing of the scope of vision, commonly called a field defect, in both groups.

In order to treat adequately residual vision statistically, the

TABLE 6

Frequency Distributions of the Residual Values of the Regression Showing Observed Deviations and the 2 Ranks of the Difference Between the Means

Residual Value	Obs.	Expected Score (Theoretical)	Residual Score (Actual)
Total	1	13	13
12/000 Processing	2	6	6
4/000	3	3	3
8/000	4	0	0
9/000 and control systems	5	0	0
5/000	6	1	1
6/000 and Chemical Industry	7	1	1
8/000 and Civil Public Service	8	1	0
3/000	9	1	1
10/000	10	0	0
11/000	11	0	0
20/000 and Control Systems	12	0	0
30/000 and Civil Public Service	13	0	0
20/000	14	0	0
15/7 Defence only	15	0	0
Total		27	25
Mean		1.73	1.67
Standard Deviation		4.09	3.81
T Ratio			.089

In examination of Table 6 reveals in the case mentioned (Defence only) there were 15/7 such cases involved, and in effect how the use of mean square. The correlation and multiple regression of weekly rating with the Inquiry concerned determinations of industrial dispersion.

The theory of residuals was that total examination of both sets in the matrix of size, normally defined a first degree[illegible] in more precise.

We wrote of a non-existing accepted hypothesis.

It was also noted that there (3) of the four (4) selected with the lowest ranking for service accepted [illegible] ability were tested in dismissed

common opthalmic measurement terms were ranked in order of severity of loss in descending order in the table. By this procedure, it was found that the mean residual vision of the trained group was 5.73 and that of the untrained group 5.76. Expressed in Snellen chart terms, this would be about 2/200 vision with the best possible correction. The standard deviation for the trained group was 4.64 and the untrained group 5.31.

The T ratio of the difference between the means was .020 which was considered to be insignificant.

Pre-Service Occupational Level

TABLE 7

Frequency Distribution of the Pre-Service Occupational Level of the Population Showing Means, Standard Deviations and the T Ratio of the Difference Between the Means

Occupational Level	Trained Group	Untrained Group
I	0	1
II	0	2
III	7	1
IV	5	6
V	8	6
VI	4	12
VII	13	5
Total	37	33
Mean	5.30	5.12
Standard Deviation	1.52	1.51
T Ratio		.49

Using the Warner[1] system of classification into seven (7) categories ranging from the highest professional, executive or managerial class to the lowest unskilled laborer, Table 7 reveals that the range of the trained group was from level III to VII with the mean at 5.30 and the

1. W. Lloyd Warner, Marchia Meeker, Kenneth Eells, Social Class In America. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1949. pp 140-141.

Pre-Service Occupational Level

TABLE 7

Frequency distribution of the pre-service occupational level of the Prevailing Theatre Users, Standard Deviations and the Z Ratio of the differences between the means

Occupational Level	Trained Group	Untrained Group
I	0	1
II	0	3
III	7	1
IV	8	6
V	8	6
VI	4	12
VII	13	3
Total	40	32
Mean	6.30	4.12
Standard deviation	1.32	1.91
Z Ratio	.42	

Using the Bureau[1] system of classification low areas (7) comprising from the highest professional, executive or managerial class to the lowest unskilled labour. Table 7 reveals that the range of the trained group was from level III to VII with the mean at 6.30 and the

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1. U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Social Class in America. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1949, pp 142-143.

standard deviation 1.52.

The range of the Untrained Group was from level I to VII, with the mean at 5.12 and the standard deviation 1.51.

The T ratio of the difference between these means was .49 which was considered insignificant.

Warner et al classified students by coding them under the occupation of their father. In this study there were five college students and three high school students. These were placed in level III and IV respectively, Level III being the lowest professional or sub-professional group and level IV the skilled clerical or mechanical group. This was done since it was felt that the eight subjects involved were probably employable at these two respective levels.

Differentiating Test Battery and Rating Scales

After equating the groups, 61 subjects, 32 blinded veterans who had been in training and 29 who had never been in training were given the differentiating battery of tests.

The sequence of the tests was always the same. The first test administered was the Bell Adjustment Inventory, and the Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory always was administered last.

Concurrently with the administration of the test battery, the Social Worker rating team was applying the nine rating scales to evaluate the personal-social adjustment of the subjects of the study.

Although the plan of the study contemplated the administration of both personality inventories, to all the subjects of the study,

standard deviation 1.82.

The range of the Internal Group was from Level I to VII, with the mean at 4.11 and the standard deviation 1.91.

The t ratio of the difference between these means was .40 which was considered insignificant.

Under a) classifying students by making them under the assumption of their factor. In this study there were five college students and three high school graduates. These were placed in Level III and IV respectively, Level III being the lowest professional or semi-professional group and level IV the skilled clerical or vocational group. This was done since it was felt that the older students involved were relatively comparable at these two vocational levels.

Differentiating Item Content and Rating Ideals

After applying the formula, 43 modified, 32 related materials were dropped in training and 27 who had never been in training were given the difference-finding method of scale.

The responses of the tests was always the same. The first test eliminated was the Self Adjustment Inventory, and the Personal Interest Matrix Inventory always was administered last.

Concurrently with the administration of the test battery, the Social Worker having been employed the time testing series to examine the personal-social adjustments of the subjects of the study.

Although the plan of the study anticipated the administration of both instruments, to all the subjects of the study,

this proved to be an impossibility. Five of the Trained Group, and four of the Untrained Group, were not tested for various reasons, such as removal from the area, prolonged illness, or simply failure to reply to communications. It is for this reason that the total number of both groups evaluated is different from the total number to whom the personality inventories were administered.

Although all veterans of both groups, were evaluated by the social workers, acting as raters for the study, it proved impossible to rate all the subjects on every scale. Some of the subjects lived alone or in furnished rooms, consequently no rating could be made on scales one through five (the area of Home Adjustment). In a few of the other cases, the social service survey questionnaire could not be adequately completed, because of the reticense of the subjects or the evasive or guarded quality of the replies. There was one subject with no rating on any scale, for the latter reason. In consequence, the total N for the several rating scales was not always the same within each group.

Description of Test Materials

The following tests, designed by their authors to measure certain aspects of personality and adjustment were utilized in this study.

The Bell Adjustment Inventory (See Appendix A, pg. 135The adult form was

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1. Hugh M. Bell, The Adjustment Inventory

the same within each group.

Description of Test Materials

The following tests, compiled by Hunt subject to measure certain aspects of personality and adjustment were utilized in this study.

The Bell Adjustment Inventory (See Appendix A, p. 135)The aim in this use

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1. Hugh M. Bell, The Adjustment Inventory

used. Five adjustment scores are derived from the inventory, home, health, social, emotional, and occupational adjustment. These scores are expressed qualitatively by reference to the table supplied in the manual.[1] For each area of adjustment, the ratings are described as excellent, good average, unsatisfactory, and very unsatisfactory with score ranges indicated for each.

The breakdown of scores into five areas of adjustment is considered by Louttit "to increase the usefullness of the scale for the purpose of guidance survey, as well as for clinical study."[2] The same authority said further; "Reliabilities are high and the validations are varied and consistent so that use of this schedule for individual analysis and prognosis is warranted."[3] Beck was highly satisfied with this inventory because it gave evidence of clinical sense.[4] Humm said "that it was a valuable measuring instrument for counselors."[5] Scholl[6] reported that the Bell was adapted to testing the blind, since its medians in all cases she tested fell within the normal range and its curve was normal.

The author of the adjustment inventory reported[7] that in a comparison of a group of "Well-Adjusted" and a group of "Poorly-Adjusted" subjects selected by community agency counselors, the inventory clearly differentiated between the extreme goups in all five areas of adjustment. T ratios were reported as follows: Home, 10.81; Health, 8.54; Social, 17.35; Emotional, 12.19; and Occupational, 13.51.

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1. Manual for the Adjustment Inventory, Adult Form
2. C.M. Louttit, Review of the Adjustment Inventory in the 1940 Mental Measurements Yearbook, p. 52.
3. Loc. Cit.
4. S.J. Beck, Review of the Adjustment Inventory in the 1940 Mental Measurements Yearbook, p. 53.
5. D.G. Humm, Review of the Adjustment Inventory in the 1940 Mental Measurements Yearbook, p. 54.
6. G. Scholl, "Some Notes on the Use of Two Personality Tests with Visually Handicapped Students," New Outlook for the Blind, 47 (December, 1953), p. 295.

7. Bell - manual op cit p. 3-4.

used. Five adjustment scores are derived from the inventory: home, health, social, emotional, and occupational adjustment. These scores are expressed qualitatively by reference to the scale appliet in the manual. For each area of adjustment, the ratings are designated as excellent, good average, unsatisfactory, and very unsatisfactory with space provided for each.

The brochure of course lists five areas of adjustment to counselors by inviting "to increase the usefulness of the scale for the purpose of guidance survey, as well as for clinical study."[2] The term reliability and further: "Reliabilities are high and the validities are varied and sufficient to that use of this schedule for individual analysis and research is warranted."[3] Bell was highly satisfied with this inventory because it gave evidence of clinical norms.[4] Hunt said "that it was a valuable measuring instrument for counselors."[5] Schmidt[6] reported that the Bell was adapted to testing the blind, since the ratings in all cases the tested fell within the normal range and the curve was normal.

The author of the Adjustment Inventory reported that is a combination of a group of "well-adjusted" and a group of "poorly-adjusted" subjects selected by community agency counselors, the inventory clearly differentiated between the extreme groups in all five areas of adjustment. T ratios were reported as follows: Home, 10.81; Health, 8.4; Social, 17.39; Emotional, 12.19; and Occupational, 13.7.

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1. Hunt, Use the Adjustment Inventory, Part II, p.
2. C.E. Bell, Manual of the Adjustment Inventory in the 1940 Revised Edition of the Personality Inventory, p. 32.
3. Loc. cit.
4. Ibid., Review of the Adjustment Inventory in the 1940 Revised Edition of the Personality Inventory, p. 33.
5. O.G. Hunt, Review of the Adjustment Inventory in the 1940 Revised Edition of the Personality Inventory, p. 34.
6. G. Schmidt, "Some Notes on the Use of the Personality Tests with Visually Handicapped Students," New Outlook for the Blind, 47 (December, 1953), p. 373.

The coefficients of reliability determined by correlating the odd-even items and applying the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula were reported as follows: Home, .91; Health, .81; Social, .88; Emotional, .91; and Occupational, .85.

The Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory[1] (See Appendix B, pg. 139) was used. Seven emotional factors are derived from this inventory: sensitivity, somatic symptoms, social competency, paranoid tendencies, inadequacy, depression, and attitude toward blindness. In addition, there is an eighth scoring category for validation purposes. All scores are expressed quantitatively in terms of T scores with low scores desirable and high scores undesirable by reference to validation studies supplied by the author and her associates.

This is the only personality inventory specifically designed for use with blinded individuals.[2] It was developed by Mary K. Bauman, the Psychological Consultant for the National Psychological Research Council for the Blind..."because commonly used personality inventories either included some questions which cannot be applied to handicapped persons without seeming ridiculous or fail to measure areas which rehabilitation workers regard as troublesome."[3] "The personal and social adjustment of blind (adolescents) cannot be adequately measured and compared with that of the seeing by use of personality tests that have been standardized with seeing (adolescents). .....The results obtained from the personality tests (referring here to the California Test of Personality) would seem to indicate the desirability of designing such a test especially for use with the blind."[4] The scarcity of available instruments for testing the blind emphasizes the need for the study

1. Mary K. Bauman, The Emotional Factors Inventory
2. Mary K. Bauman and Samuel P. Hayes, A Manual for the Psychological Examination of the Adult Blind.
3. Mary K. Bauman, "A Comparative Study of Personality Factors in Blind, Other Handicapped, and Non-Handicapped Individuals." (Appendix), p. 6.
4. Vita S. Sommers, Parental Attitudes and the Adolescent Blind, P. 102.

of available instruments for testing the blind emphasizes the need for the study

which at the same time represents a fresh attempt at validation of the instrument by intercorrelation with an older adjustment inventory, (The Bell) and social worker observation and evaluation by means of a set of criterion rating scales.

In the few studies cited by the author[1], it was found, that blind rehabilitation groups tended to obtain less favorable scores than non-handicapped; that the most significant differences between the blind and the control groups were on items representing sensitivity and anxiety, and that it significantly distinguished between successfully employed and well adjusted and the unsuccessful and maladjusted.

In a more recent study, Bauman[2] reported the reliability coefficient of each of the seven diagnostic categories by the split-halves method, corrected by the Spearman-Brown formula, to be as follows: sensitivity, .911; somatic symptoms, .733; social competency, .834; attitudes of distrust (paranoid tendencies), .875; feelings of inadequacy, .851; depression, .837; attitudes re blindness, .849.

Description of Social Worker Rating Scales

Social Worker Rating Scales. An adaptation of the Sommers Evaluation Scales was used by permission of Vita S. Sommers. (See Appendix C, pg.146 The writer has adapted nine of twelve scales used by the former to evaluate the personal and social adjustment of a group of adolescent blind, for the purpose of this research with an adult, veteran population. Substitutions in the wording of the scales were made in the following manner: veteran for child, family for parent, supervisor for

1. Bauman, op. cit., p. 6.
2. M.K. Bauman, "A Measure of Personality Change Through Adjustment Training." The New Outlook for the Blind, 48 (February, 1954), p. 31.

teacher, and peer or co-worker for other children. With the addition or deletion of a few words to ensure the appropriate use of the scales on an adult level, they were felt to be well suited to serve as a basic set of criterion values, calculated to render an evaluation relatively more objective.

Sommers[1] found the correlation between the judgements of her raters using these scales to be of a fairly high order, with a range from .594 to .789. She concluded that: "The judges evaluated their subjects pretty much the same way. The intercorrelations would seem to indicate reliability of the results."[2]

Summary

Seventy (70) subjects, all of whom were service connected blinded veterans of World War II were separated into two groups for the purpose of evaluation. Thirty seven (37) who had had training under Public Law 16 were compared with thirty three (33) who had never had training, by means of an examination of records on file in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration; the administration of a differentiating battery of personality tests, consisting of the Bell Adjustment Inventory and the Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory; and the application of a series of nine (9), five (5) step rating scales of personal-social adjustment, by a team of raters.

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1. Sommers, Op. Cit., p. 92.
2. Ibid., p. 93.

The subjects were all males of mixed racial and ethnic stock equated on age, intelligence quotient, pre-service educational and vocational level, degree of visual loss, and completion of a blind readjustment program.

Analysis of the Data

The thirty seven (37) subjects who had had training under Public Law 16 were designated as the "Trained Group" and the thirty three (33) who had never been in training were designated as the "Untrained Group."

Both groups were found to have relatively similar means and standard deviations. The calculation of the T ratio of the difference between their means and testing for the Null Hypothesis indicated that there was an insignificant difference between the means of both groups.

Comparisons were made of the scores on the various areas of adjustment, on the Emotional Factors Inventory. For each area of adjustment, the mean, standard deviation and the standard error of the difference between the means was computed for the significance, by using Fisher's Test of Significance with the following formula:

$$T = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sigma \text{ difference in means}}$$

Then the investigator obtained a probability (p) value for Fisher's (T).[1] In line with Fisher's table, the critical ratio which Fisher regards as "significant" at the probability level of .05 and "very significant" at .01 level was used as a basis of comparison for both groups.

1. Fisher, R. A., Statistical Methods for Research Workers, pp. 116-117.

Comparisons were made of the scores on the various areas of adjustment, on the Bell Adjustment Inventory for both groups. The same statistical techniques were utilized here, as on the Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory. The σ_{dm} was computed by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{dm} = \sqrt{\sigma^2_{m_1} + \sigma^2_{m_2}}$$

In order to evaluate better the social workers' observations of each blinded veteran, a series of nine rating scales was utilized to systematize the recorded judgments, for purpose of statistical treatment. Each scale had 5 steps.

A rating of 1 was accorded a very superior adjustment, 2 a superior adjustment, 3 an average or normal adjustment, 4 a poor adjustment, and 5 a serious maladjustment.

The two social workers, who participated in the preparation of the social service survey, rated the individual cases independently, on the basis of their overall evaluation of the responses to the items on Section II and III of the Blind Veteran Study. (See Appendix E, pg.170 In each case evaluated, the veteran involved had been personally interviewed, in his home, by one of these social workers. These ratings were set up for each of the scales.

There was a scale for the following areas of adjustment:

1. Atmosphere of the home (emotional environment)
2. Acceptance or rejection of the handicapped veteran
3. Social Status in the family
4. Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward the Blinded Veteran
5. Veteran's attachment to family
6. General Adjustment
7. Adjustment to Handicap

8. Adjustment to Work Life

9. Modes of Adjustment.

The relative objectivity of the two member social worker evaluation team was measured by calculating the Pearson (r) Product Moment coefficient of correlation of the independent ratings obtained on each veteran, for the different variables of the evaluation scale. The statistical significance was determined by obtaining a probability (p) value for Fisher's T with the following formula: $T = r_{xy} \frac{1 - r^2}{N - 1}$

In accordance with Fisher's table, the critical ratio which was regarded as "significant", at the probability level of .05 and "very significant", at .01 level was accepted. These correlation coefficients and their significance were presented in table form.

A random sample of seven members of the control group was evaluated by the two social workers, to determine the effectiveness of the criterion scales to be used for the entire study. The Pearson (r) coefficient of correlation ranged from .71 to .93, with significance being calculated in all instances from the .01 to .05 level.

Comparison was made of the averaged scores on the various areas of adjustment, evaluated by the two social workers, for both groups. The same statistical techniques utilized for both personality inventories were applied here, namely the calculation of the mean, standard deviation and the standard error of the difference in means computed for the significance by the use of the T formula.

The sets of scores obtained from the three measuring instruments were presented in table form, with treatment by correlation procedures. The appropriate adjustment area scores on the two personality inventories and the averaged ratings of the social workers were intercorrelated using

6. Adjustment to York 1120

5. Modes of Adjustment.

The relative objectivity of the two teacher social value evaluations was measured by calculating the Pearson (r) Product Moment coefficient of correlation of the independent ratings obtained on each variable, for the different variables of the evaluation scale. The statistical significance was determined by obtaining a probability (p) value for Pearson's r with the following formula: $t = r\sqrt{\frac{N-2}{1-r^2}}$

In accordance with Fisher's table, the critical ratio which was regarded as "significant", at the probability level of .05 and "very significant", at .01 level was accepted. These correlation coefficients and their significance were presented in table four.

A random sample of seven members of the control group was evaluated by the two social workers. To determine the effectiveness of the evaluation scales to be used for the entire study. The Pearson (r) coefficient of correlation ranged from .71 to .97, with significance being calculated in all instances from the .01 to .05 level.

Comparison was made of the averaged scores on the various areas of adjustment, obtained by the two social workers, for both groups. The same statistical techniques utilized for both personality inventories were applied here, namely the calculation of the mean, standard deviation and the standard error of the difference in means computed for the adjustment areas by the use of the t formula.

The data of scores obtained from the three measuring instruments were presented in table four, with treatment by correlation procedures.

the Pearson Product Moment coefficient of correlation (r), computed according to the following formula: $r = \frac{N\Sigma XY - (\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y)}{\sqrt{[N\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2][N\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2]}}$

Certain adjustment areas of the three adjustment measuring instruments were felt by the writer to bear possible relationship to one another on the basis of their title, or because the author of the instrument had so indicated in the manual. These adjustment areas considered appropriate for entry into the inter-correlation matrix are outlined below:

Bell	Bauman	Social Worker Scale
1 (Home)	3 Social Competency 7 Attitudes toward Blindness	1,2,3,4,5 Home Adjustment
2 (Health)	2 Somatic Symptoms	7 Adjustment to Blindness
3 (Social)	3 Social Competency 5 Feelings of Inadequacy 7 Attitudes towards Blindness	6 General Adjustment
4 (Emotional)	1 Sensitivity 4 Paranoid Tendencies 5 Feelings of Inadequacy 6 Depression 7 Attitude towards Blindness	6,7,9 Adjustment to Blindness and Modes of Adjustment
5 (Occupation)	3 Social Competency 5 Feelings of Inadequacy 6 Depression 7 Attitude towards Blindness (For the employed only)	8 Occupational Adjustment

The case material was reviewed and treated on a frequency level, with appropriate tables constructed and analysed, on such factors as the following:

1. Education prior to service
2. Post-blindness education
3. Score on Army General Classification Test and Wechsler Bellevue Verbal Scale if available.

the Pearson Product Moment coefficient of correlation (r), computed according to the following formula: $r = \frac{\Sigma xy}{N\sigma_x\sigma_y}$ (see p. 41)

Certain adjustment areas of the three adjustment answering instruments were felt by the writer to bear possible relationship to one another on the basis of their title, or because the author of the instrument had so indicated in the manual. These adjustment areas considered appropriate for entry into the inter-correlation matrix are outlined below:

Roll	Bernan	Social Worker Scale
1 (Home)	3 Social Competency 7 Attitudes toward Blindness	$1_1 2_1 3_1 4_1 5$ Home Adjustment
2 (Health)	2 Somatic Symptoms	7 Adjustment to Blindness
3 (Social)	3 Social Competency 5 Feelings of Inadequacy 7 Attitudes toward Blindness	6 General Adjustment
4 (Emotional)	1 Sensitivity 4 Paranoid Tendencies 5 Feelings of Inadequacy 6 Depression 7 Attitude toward Blindness	$6_1 7_1 9$ Adjustment to Blindness and Modes of Adjustment
5 (Occupation)	3 Social Competency 5 Feelings of Inadequacy 6 Depression 7 Attitude toward Blindness (For the employed only)	8 Occupational Adjustment

The case material was reviewed and treated on a frequency level, with appropriate tables constructed and analyzed, on such factors as the following:

1. Education prior to service
2. Post-Blindness education
3. Score on Army General Classification Test and Wechsler Bellevue Verbal Scale if available.

4. Age at time of becoming blind

5. Present age

6. Family status (marital and dependency)

7. Degree of visual loss

8. Travel and orientation level with cane

9. Use and possession of prosthetic and sensory aids

10. Use of guide dog

11. Cause of blindness (a) combat (b) disease (c) accident

12. Length of service

13. Branch of service

14. Number of years since blindness developed

15. Readjustment training, length of stay, and where provided (Avon, Naval Hospital, The Lighthouse or Brooklyn Industrial Home)

16. For the trained group

    (a) the number of occupational or educational objectives, selected as a result of counseling, prior to dropping out of or completion of training
    (b) Occupational objective selected
    (c) Length of time in training, (in months), on-the-job or in school
    (d) Present rehabilitation status

17. For the employed of the trained group

    (a) How placement was effected

        1. Self
        2. Relative
        3. State Commission
        4. New York State Employment Service
        5. Veterans Administration
        6. Other

    (b) Employed in occupation for which trained
    (c) Employed in related field
    (d) Employed in unrelated field
    (e) Number of hours worked per week
    (f) Self employed
    (g) Pre-service occupation
    (h) Pre-service salary level
    (i) Degree of loss of vision
    (j) Travel ability with cane or dog

4. Age at time of becoming blind

5. Present age

6. Family status (marital and dependency)

7. Degree of visual loss

8. Travel and orientation level with cane

9. Age and grading of peripheral and cataract site

10. Use of guide dog

11. Cause of blindness (a) eyeball (b) disease (c) accident

12. Length of service

13. Method of service

14. Number of years since blindness developed

15. Educational background, length of stay, any college pro-
vided (Amon, Royal Hospital, Sir Lightbown or Braeside
Industrial Home)

16. Our Club Braisel group

(a) the manner of [illegible] or educational objectives,
motivated as a result of counselling, prior to [illegible]
and of or completion of training

(b) Counsellor's objective achieved

(c) Length of time in training, (in months), com-plus-job
or in school

(d) Present rehabilitation status

17. For the employed of the trained group

(a) How placement was effected

1. Self
2. Relative
3. Skills Commission
4. Blue Book Crown Employment Service
5. Veterans Administration
6. Other

(b) Employed in occupation for which trained
(c) Employed in related field
(d) Employed in unrelated field
(e) Number of hours worked per week
(f) Self employed
(g) Professional occupation
(h) Pre-service salary level
(i) Degree of loss of vision
(j) Travel ability with cane or dog

18. For the employed of the untrained group

(a) How placement was effected

1. Self
2. Relative
3. State Commission
4. New York State Employment Service
5. Veterans Administration
6. Other

(b) Has he had prior experience or training for position
(c) Number of hours worked per week
(d) Self employed
(e) Pre-service occupation
(f) Pre-service salary level
(g) Degree of loss of vision
(h) Travel ability with cane or dog

19. For the unemployed of both groups

(a) How long present unemployment has existed in years
(b) Has he been employed at any time since blindness
(c) How many different jobs and length of time in each
(d) Pre-service occupation
(e) Pre-service salary level
(f) Degree of loss of vision
(g) Travel ability with cane or dog.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The data obtained from this research are reported in this chapter. Significant Pearson product-moment (r) intercorrelations on selected variables of the Bell Adjustment Inventory, the Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory, and the Social Worker Rating Scales are presented in terms of an intercorrelation matrix, as shown on page 41 of this study. The means, standard deviations, and the critical ratios of the differences between the means are presented, for the comparison of both groups of blinded veterans. This is followed by a tabular treatment on a frequency level of personal, social, educational, and vocational data. Finally, Pearson product-moment (r) intercorrelations between the judgments of the two raters for the Social Worker Rating Scales are reported with their significance.

Comparison of the Two Groups of Blinded Veterans

In order to determine the relative independence of the two personality inventories and the Social Worker Rating Scales used in the study and, conversely, their interaction within the particular area under investigation, the personal-social, the investigator presents Table 8

In general, the Bell and the Bauman personality inventories are significantly related in a large majority of the scales purporting to evaluate health, social, and emotional adjustment in the matrix of the study, as shown on Page 41 . The Social Workes Ratings relate to the other instruments in a relatively more limited manner.

TABLE 8

Significant Coefficients of Correlation Between Scores on Selected Scales of the Bell, Bauman and Social Worker Rating Scales

Trained Group Test Variables				r	P [1]
Bell	2	-	Bauman 2	.70	.01
Bell	3	-	Bauman 3	.85	.01
Bell	3	-	Bauman 5	.55	.01
Bell	3	-	Bauman 7	.62	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 1	.89	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 4	.64	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 5	.68	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 6	.80	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 7	.75	.01
Bell	5	-	Bauman 3	.98	.01
Bell	5	-	Bauman 6	.53	.05
Bell	5	-	Bauman 7	.56	.05
Bauman	5	-	Social Worker 7	.43	.05
Bauman	7	-	Social Worker 3	.40	.05
Bauman	7	-	Social Worker 5	.36	.05
Bauman	7	-	Social Worker 7	.35	.05
Bauman	7	-	Social Worker 9	.39	.05
Untrained Group Test Variables					
Bell	1	-	Social Worker 1	.42	.05
Bell	1	-	Social Worker 2	.50	.05
Bell	1	-	Social Worker 3	.55	.01
Bell	1	-	Social Worker 4	.49	.05
Bell	2	-	Bauman 2	.77	.01
Bell	3	-	Bauman 3	.89	.01
Bell	3	-	Bauman 5	.39	.05
Bell	3	-	Bauman 7	.64	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 1	.74	.05
Bell	4	-	Bauman 4	.43	.05
Bell	4	-	Bauman 5	.54	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 6	.54	.01
Bell	4	-	Bauman 7	.66	.01
Bell	5	-	Bauman 6	.53	.05
Bell	5	-	Bauman 7	.61	.05

1. H. E. Garrett, Statistics In Psychology and Education. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1947. P. 190.

Home Adjustment

In the Trained Group, the Bell Home Adjustment Scale is not related to any of the other scales to a significant extent. Bauman Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness) is related significantly to Social Worker Rating Scale 3 (Social Status in the Family), and Social Worker Rating Scale 5 (Attachment to Family) at the five per cent level.

In the Untrained Group, the Bell Home Adjustment Scale correlates significantly with the first four Social Worker Ratings: Atmosphere of the Home at the five per cent level, Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran at the five per cent level, Social Status in the Family at the one per cent level, and Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward the Blinded Veteran at the five per cent level. No relationship of significance seems to exist with the Bauman in the matrix.

Health Adjustment

While there is a significant relationship between the Bell Health Scale and Bauman Scale 2 (Somatic Symptoms) at the five per cent level, no relationship appears to exist between either of these and Social Worker Rating Scale 7 (Adjustment to Handicap).

Social Adjustment

Significantly close correlation is found in both groups between the Bell Social and the Bauman Scale 3 (Social Competency) at the one per cent level, Scale 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy) at the one per cent and five per cent level respectively, and Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness) at the one per cent level. Social Worker Rating Scale 6 (General Adjustment) does not seem to be related, to a significant extent, with any of the other scales in the matrix.

Emotional Adjustment

In the Trained Group, the Bell Scale 4 (Emotional Adjustment) cor-

Home Adjustment

In the Trained Group, the Bell Home Adjustment Scale is not related to any of the other scales to a significant extent. Bowman Scale 7 (Attitude to Blindness) is related significantly to Social Worker Rating Scale 3 (Social Status in the Family), and Social Worker Rating Scale 5 (Attachment to Family) at the five per cent level.

In the Untrained Group, the Bell Home Adjustment Scale correlates significantly with the first four Social Worker Ratings: Atmosphere of the Home at the five per cent level, Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran at the five per cent level, Social Status in the Family at the one per cent level, and Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward the Blinded Veteran at the five per cent level. No relationship of significance seems to exist with the Bowman in the matrix.

Health Adjustment

While there is a significant relationship between the Bell Health Scale and Human Scale 2 (Somatic Tensions) at the five per cent level, no relationship appears to exist between either of these and Social Worker Rating Scale 7 (Adjustment to Handicap).

Social Adjustment

Significantly close correlation is found in both groups between the Bell Social and the Human Scale 3 (Social Competency) at the one per cent level, Scale 5 (Feeling of Independency) at the one per cent and five per cent level respectively, and Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness) at the one per cent level. Social Worker Rating Scale 6 (General Adjustment) does not seem to be related, to a significant extent, with any of the other scales in the matrix.

Emotional Adjustment

In the Trained Group, the Bell Scale 4 (Emotional Adjustment) cor-

relates significantly with Bauman Scale 1 (Sensitivity), Scale 4 (Paranoid Tendencies), Scale 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy), Scale 6 (Depression), and Scale 7(Attitude re Blindness) all at the one per cent level. Bauman Scale 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy), and Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness) are related significantly to Social Worker Rating Scale 7 (Adjustment to Handicap) at the five per cent level. Bauman Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness) is, in addition, correlated significantly with Social Worker Rating Scale 9 (Modes of Adjustment) at the five per cent level.

No significant relationship seems to exist between the Bell Scale 4 (Emotional) and any of the Social Worker Rating Scales. Social Worker Rating Scale 6 (General Adjustment) has no significant relationship to any of the other scales in the matrix.

In the Untrained Group, while the Bell Emotional has a significant relationship with Bauman Scales 1 and 4 at the five per cent level, and 5,6, and 7 at the one per cent level, in the matrix (as in the Trained Group), none of those scales, in either personality inventory, relates significantly to the three Social Worker Rating Scales 6, 7, 9. This is a variation on the situation in the Trained Group where there is significant intercorrelation between some scales of the Bauman and Social Worker Ratings.

Occupational Adjustment

In both groups, the Bell Occupational is correlated significantly with Bauman Scale 6 (Depression) at the five per cent level, and Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness) at the five per cent level. In addition, in the Trained Group, there is a significant degree of correlation with Scale 3 (Social Competency) at the one per cent level. No relation is found with Bauman Scale 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy) nor with Social Worker Rating Scale 8 (Occupational Adjustment).

TABLE 9

Means and Standard Deviations of Both Groups of Blinded Veterans on all Test Variables

Test	Variable	Trained Group N	Trained Group M	Trained Group S.D.	Untrained Group N	Untrained Group M	Untrained Group S.D.
Bell	1	32	4.94	4.76	29	2.72	5.04
Bell	2	32	8.38	4.63	29	6.52	4.31
Bell	3	32	8.53	6.44	29	7.00	5.28
Bell	4	32	6.97	6.35	29	3.66	4.26
Bell	5	18	6.11	5.05	15	4.87	4.32
Bauman	1	32	7.50	6.09	29	5.14	4.12
Bauman	2	32	3.75	2.90	29	3.34	3.06
Bauman	3	32	6.09	4.43	29	5.66	4.47
Bauman	4	32	4.56	3.90	29	3.21	2.32
Bauman	5	32	4.50	3.11	29	3.48	2.46
Bauman	6	32	1.91	2.99	29	.76	1.89
Bauman	7	32	5.66	4.17	29	4.90	3.73
Bauman	8	32	3.53	1.98	29	3.28	1.57
Social Worker	1	32	1.80	.87	26	1.69	.99
Social Worker	2	30	1.60	.57	25	1.54	.79
Social Worker	3	31	1.66	.60	25	1.44	.73
Social Worker	4	31	1.73	.75	24	1.54	.88
Social Worker	5	31	1.58	.56	26	1.50	.86
Social Worker	6	32	2.02	1.06	29	1.91	1.36
Social Worker	7	32	1.75	.86	29	1.83	1.09
Social Worker	8	18	1.58	.73	15	1.23	.36
Social Worker	9	32	1.80	1.32	29	1.59	1.23

Comparison of Test Results

Table 9 shows the mean and standard deviation of both groups on all test variables. In the instance of the Social Worker Ratings, there are no normative samples with which these groups may be compared. On both personality inventories, a comparison of the mean score with those

TABLE 2

Means and Standard Deviations of Both Groups of Nurses on Various Personality Variables

Item	Variable	Personal Data			Supervisor Ratings		
		N	M	S.D.	N	M	S.D.
Self	1	42	4.34	1.10	39	7.15	2.04
Self	2	42	5.05	1.03	39	5.82	1.81
Self	3	42	5.71	1.14	39	7.00	1.78
Self	4	42	4.17	1.76	39	4.06	1.54
Self	5	38	5.11	1.04	35	4.97	1.32
Nurse	1	42	4.88	1.09	39	7.14	1.13
Nurse	2	42	4.76	1.30	39	6.14	1.04
Nurse	3	42	4.29	1.22	39	6.13	1.47
Nurse	4	42	4.24	1.10	39	6.31	1.33
Nurse	5	42	4.20	1.11	39	6.62	1.46
Nurse	6	38	3.71	1.17	39	.74	1.24
Nurse	7	39	3.26	1.17	39	4.61	1.71
Nurse	8	42	4.28	1.04	39	6.18	1.17
Social Worker	1	42	3.80	.87	39	3.89	.99
Social Worker	2	42	3.80	.87	39	3.64	.79
Social Worker	3	42	3.86	.80	39	3.64	.74
Social Worker	4	41	3.73	.79	34	3.84	.69
Social Worker	5	41	3.83	.80	39	3.80	.86
Social Worker	6	42	3.67	1.09	39	3.64	1.40
Social Worker	7	42	3.74	.86	39	3.82	1.03
Social Worker	8	14	3.78	.72	38	3.58	.89
Social Worker	9	42	3.90	1.03	39	3.89	1.09

Discussion of Hypothesis

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of both groups on all tests variables. In the instance of the social worker ratings, there are no positive scores with which these groups may be compared. On both personality interviews, a comparison of the mean score with those

of the norms presented by the authors of both personality inventories[1,2] indicates that both veteran groups here studied have lower (and therefore better) mean scores than the normative population sample with which they are being compared, with the exception of the Bell Health Adjustment Scale. On each scale of both inventories, the mean of the veterans of both groups falls into the average adjustment or good adjustment category, including the Bell Health Scale. Considering the fact that the norm group of the Bell inventory is not a disabled group and this population is a massively disabled one, the slight difference that is recorded is understandable, if not surprising.

It is observed from Table 10, that in only one measure, the Bell Emotional, is there a significant difference between the means of the population at the five per cent level of confidence. There is no significant difference in the 21 other measures presented.

The comparison of the two groups indicates that the Untrained Group is apparently better adjusted, from the point of view of having reported fewer emotional problems on the Bell Emotional Scale. This, however, is not confirmed at a significant level on any of the other scales. It is recognized, that being conscious of fewer personal problems does not necessarily mean better emotional adjustment. Some problems, at the unverbalized level, may render an individual helpless to face his environment.

An interesting, though not statistically significant, observation may also be drawn from Table 10. With the exception of the critical ratio for Social Worker Scale 7 (Adjustment to Handicap), every critical ratio for the 21 other variables is in favor of the Untrained Group. On all three of the instruments utilized in this study, a smaller score represents favorable adjustment. All the means in this table, but one, are in favor of the Untrained Group.

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1. Hugh M. Bell, Manual for the Adjustment Inventory, Adult Form.
2. Mary K. Bauman, Adjustment to Blindness, State Council for the Blind, Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.: September, 1954. P. 145.

of the norms presented on the subject of both personality characteristics[1,2] (the latter when both veterans' groups were studied here rather than lower ones therefore better) were scores than the normative population mainly with which they are being compared, with the exception of the Self Evaluation Inventory. On most scales of both inventories, the mean of the veterans of both groups falls into the average adjustment or good adjustment category, including the Self Esteem Scale. Considering the fact that the mean group of the Self Inventory is not a disabled group and this population is a massively disabling one, the slight difference that is observed is understandable, if not surprising.

It is observed from Table 10, that in only one measure, the Self Esteem, is there a significant difference between the means of the population at the five per cent level of confidence. There is no significant difference in the 21 other measures presented.

The comparison of the two groups indicates that the Unrelated Group is apparently better adjusted, from the point of view of having reported fewer emotional problems on the Self Inventory Scale. This, however, is not considered at a significant level on any of the other scales. It is recognized, that having reported fewer personal problems does not necessarily mean better emotional adjustment. Some persons, on the "unemployed level, may prefer not to admit personal problems to their environment.

An interesting, though not statistically significant, observation may also be drawn from Table 10. With the exception of the written tests (Social Service Test 7 (Assignments to Quarters), every critical ratio for the 21 other variables is in favor of the Unrelated Group. On all three of the instruments utilized in this study, a number more reasonably favorable adjustments were found in the Unrelated Group. All the means in this table, but one, are in favor of the Unrelated Group.

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1. Edgar A. Doll, Manual for the Vineland Social Maturity Scale.
2. Harry J. Baker, Adjustment to Blindness, Outdoor Service for the Blind, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky, 1947.

TABLE 10

Comparison of the Mean Scores of Both Groups of Blinded Veterans on all Test Variables

Test Variables	Trained Group M_1	N	Untrained Group M_2	N	Dm	Favor of Group	T = Diff. / S.E. Diff.
Bell 1	4.94	32	2.72	29	2.22	2	1.73
Bell 2	8.38	32	6.52	29	1.86	2	1.60
Bell 3	8.53	32	7.00	29	1.53	2	1.00
Bell 4	6.97	32	3.66	29	3.31	2	2.38*
Bell 5	6.11	18	4.87	15	1.24	2	.74
Bauman 1	7.50	32	5.14	29	2.36	2	1.76
Bauman 2	3.75	32	3.34	29	.41	2	.53
Bauman 3	6.09	32	5.66	29	.43	2	.37
Bauman 4	4.56	32	3.21	29	1.35	2	1.63
Bauman 5	4.50	32	3.48	29	1.02	2	1.42
Bauman 6	1.91	32	.76	29	1.15	2	1.77
Bauman 7	5.66	32	4.90	29	.76	2	.74
Bauman 8	3.53	32	3.28	29	.25	2	.53
Social Worker 1	1.80	32	1.69	26	.11	2	.42
Social Worker 2	1.60	30	1.54	25	.06	2	.32
Social Worker 3	1.66	31	1.44	25	.22	2	1.16
Social Worker 4	1.73	31	1.54	24	.19	2	.83
Social Worker 5	1.58	31	1.50	26	.08	2	.40
Social Worker 6	2.02	32	1.91	29	.11	2	.34
Social Worker 7	1.75	32	1.83	29	.08	1	.31
Social Worker 8	1.58	18	1.23	15	.35	2	1.67
Social Worker 9	1.80	32	1.59	29	.21	2	.64

* P value is .05

Review of Individual Case Studies

Table 11 through Table 14 provide a descriptive background of both populations studied in the personal-social, educational, and vocational areas.

TABLE 11

Branch of Service and Rank of the Population

Trained Group

Service	Pvt	Pfc	Cpl	Sgt	S/Sgt	T/Sgt	M/Sgt	2d Lt	1st Lt	Capt	Total
Army	9	11	9	2							31
USMC		2	2								4
Air Force						1					1
Navy					PHm 2/cl 1						1
Total	9	13	11	2	1	1					37

Untrained Group

Service	Pvt	Pfc	Cpl	Sgt	S/Sgt	T/Sgt	M/Sgt	2d Lt	1st Lt	Capt	Total
Army	3	10	6	2	1	2				1	25
USMC		1	1	1							3
Air Force					N O N E						
Navy				MM 3/cl 1	CM 2/cl 1 BKR 2/cl 1		CCS 1	Ensign 1			5
Total	3	11	7	4	3	2	1	1		1	33

Table11 reveals that members of the Army represent the largest proportion of both groups; that there are only two former commissioned personnel, both in the Untrained Group; and that in both groups the population stems in largest measure from the lowest three grades. The Air Force is represented by only one member, in the Trained Group.

Service of Individual Case Studies

Table 12 through Table 14 provide a descriptive inventory of both populations studied in the personal-social, educational, and vocational areas.

TABLE 11

Branch of Service and Rank of the Population

Service	Pvt	Cpl	Sgt	S/Sgt	T/Sgt	M/Sgt	2d Lt	1st Lt	Capt	Total
Trained Group										
Army	5	12	9	5						31
USMC		2	2							4
Air Force					1					1
Navy				1						1
Total	5	14	11	5	1					37
Untrained Group										
Army	3	10	6	5	1	8			1	34
USMC		1	1	1						3
Air Force										
Navy				1				1	1	3
Total	8	11	7	6	2	8	1	1	1	80

Table 11 reveals that members of the Army represent the largest proportion of both groups; that there are only two former commissioned personnel, both in the Untrained Group; and that in both groups the population stems largest numbers from the lower three grades. The Air Force is represented by only one member, in the Trained Group.

TABLE 12

Length of Service in Months

Trained Group		Untrained Group	
Number of months	Frequency	Number of Months	Frequency
10	2	5	1
17	2	14	1
23	1	15	2
25	1	20	1
27	3	22	1
28	1	24	1
30	3	26	1
31	3	28	1
32	1	29	2
33	1	30	1
34	1	31	1
37	2	32	2
38	1	33	3
39	3	35	1
40	1	37	1
43	1	39	1
44	1	44	1
45	3	48	1
46	1	50	1
52	1	51	1
55	1	61	1
58	1	63	1
64	1	67	1
77	1	68	1
		72	1
		80	1
		97	1
		121	1
Total	37	Total	35
Mean	36.32	Mean	41.88

Table 12 shows that the length of service of both groups extends from a relatively short term to a period of many years in some cases. For the Trained Group, the range is from 10 months to 77 months, with the mean service at 36.32 months. The range for the Untrained Group is from 5 months to 121 months, with a mean service of 41.88 months.

TABLE 12

Length of service in months

Trained Group		Untrained Group	
Number of months	Frequency	Number of Months	Frequency
10	2	3	1
17	2	14	1
25	1	15	2
26	1	20	1
27	3	22	1
28	4	24	1
30	3	26	1
31	5	28	1
32	1	28	2
33	1	30	1
34	1	31	1
37	2	34	2
38	1	36	1
39	3	38	1
40	1	39	1
45	1	44	1
46	1	46	1
48	1	48	1
52	1	51	1
53	1	61	1
59	1	65	1
64	1	67	1
77	1	68	1
		72	1
		80	1
		87	1
		121	1
Total	47	Total	33
Mean	39.43	Mean	41.82

Table 12 shows that the length of service of both groups extends from a relatively short term to a period of many years in some cases. For the Trained Group, the range is from 10 months to 77 months, with the mean service at 39.43 months. The range for the Untrained Group is from 3 months to 121 months, with a mean service of 41.82 months.

TABLE 13

Age at Onset of Blindness

Age to Nearest Year	Trained Group	Untrained Group
19	2	1
20	4	1
21	3	2
22	2	1
23	2	4
24	4	3
25	0	4
26	4	3
27	0	1
28	1	1
29	2	2
30	3	3
31	0	1
32	1	1
33	2	0
34	1	1
35	3	0
36	1	1
38	0	1
39	1	0
40	1	0
43	0	1
46	0	1
Total	37	33
Mean	27	27.52

Table 13 reveals that the age of onset of blindness ranges from age 19 to age 40, in the Trained Group, with the mean age 27 years. In the Untrained Group, the range is from age 19 to age 46, with the mean age 27.52 years. This relative homogeneity of age at onset of blindness is probably a reflection of their veteran status.

In Table 14 it is observed that for the Trained Group, the number of years since the onset of blindness ranges from 4 years to 11 years, with the mean being 7.65 years. In the Untrained Group, the range is from 1 year to 10 years, with the mean being 7.61 years. It is significant to note, that

TABLE 13

Age at Onset of Blindness

Age to Nearest Year	Trained Group	Untrained Group
10	2	1
11	2	1
12	3	0
13	3	1
14	2	4
15	4	3
16	0	4
17	4	2
18	0	1
19	1	1
20	3	2
21	0	1
22	1	1
23	2	0
24	1	1
25	2	0
26	1	1
27	0	1
28	0	1
29	0	1
30	1	0
31	0	1
32	0	0
33	0	1
34	0	0
35	0	1
36	0	0
37	0	1
38	0	0
39	0	1
40	0	0
41	0	1
42	0	0
43	0	1
44	0	0
45	0	1
Total	37	35
Mean	27	27.63

Table 13 reveals that the age of onset of blindness ranges from age 10 to age 45, in the Trained Group, with the mean age 27 years. In the Untrained Group, the range is from age 10 to age 45, with the mean age 27.63 years. This relative homogeneity of age at onset of blindness is probably a reflection of their sighted peers.

In Table 14 it is observed that for the Trained Group, the number of years since the onset of blindness ranges from 4 years to 11 years, with the mean being 7.65 years. In the Untrained Group, the range is from 1 year to 10 years, with the mean being 7.91 years. It is significant to note, that

TABLE 14

Number of Years Since Onset of Blindness

Years	Trained Group	Untrained Group
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	0
4	2	0
5	1	1
6	3	1
7	10	6
8	10	15
9	9	5
10	1	3
11	1	0
Total	37	33
Mean	7.65	7.61

in both groups, most of the men have been blind from 7 to 9 years, which coincides with the period of greatest military activity.

TABLE 15

Marital Status

Status	Trained Group		Untrained Group		General Population Males--1953 Census
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Married	27	74	27	82	68
Single	5	15	4	12	26
Divorced	3	8	1	3	(6
Separated	2	5	1	3	(
Total	37	100	33	100	100

Table15 shows both groups of veterans to be preponderantly married groups with each having 27 married members. The single groups are very similar, their numbers being five and four respectively. The Trained Group,

TABLE 14

Number of Years Lived at Standard

Years	Trained Group	Untrained Group
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	0
4	2	0
5	1	1
6	8	1
7	10	6
8	10	15
9	5	8
10	1	5
11	1	0
Total	37	38
Mean	7.89	7.81

In both groups, nearly 2/3 the men have been killed from 7 to 9 years, which coincides with the period of greatest military activity.

TABLE 15

Marital Status

Status	Trained Group		Untrained Group		General Population Males--Ages Above
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Married	27	73	27	71	58
Single	8	18	4	12	36
Divorced	2	6	1	4	(6
Separated	2	3	1	3	(
Total	37	100	38	100	100

Table 15 shows both groups of veterans to be proportionately married groups with a weak leaning 2% married veterans. The single groups are very similar, both males being 5% and 4% respectively. The Trained Group,

however, demonstrates greater instability of the marital relationship, with five divorced or separated, as against only two in the Untrained Group.

A comparison of the percentages in the table with data taken from 1953 census figures indicates that more of the blinded veterans are married and fewer are single than are males in the general population. The Trained Group more than doubles the general population percentage of broken marriages; the Untrained Group equals it as six percent.

TABLE 16

Marital Status Before and After Onset of Blindness

Time of Marriage	Trained Group						Untrained Group					
	Employed		Unemployed		Total		Employed		Unemployed		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Before Blindness	1	6	1	10	2	8	7	44	3	27	10	36
After Blindness	16	94	9	90	25	92	9	56	8	73	17	64
Total	17	100	10	100	27	100	16	100	11	100	27	100

Table16 shows that among the Trained Group 92 per cent are married after the onset of blindness, whereas among the Untrained, 64 per cent are married after the onset of blindness. Only eight per cent of the Trained Group are married prior to becoming blind while 36 per cent of the Untrained are married prior to becoming blind.

Table17 indicates that the range of dependency in the Trained Group is from zero to seven dependents, with the mean at 2.4. In the Untrained Group, the range is from zero to five dependents, with the mean at 2.7. The typical Trained Group family contains one child, that of the Untrained is more likely to have two children. In general, the family size is probably similar to that of other veteran populations.

TABLE 16

Marital Status before and after Onset of Illnesses

Time of Marriage	Trained Group				Untrained Group			
	Employed Number	Percentage	Total Number	Percentage	Employed Number	Percentage	Total Number	Percentage
Before Illness	8	20	7	44	4	17	10	36
After Illness	32	80	23	82	9	83	19	64
Total	40	100	27	100	13	100	27	100

Table 16 shows that among the Trained Group 82 per cent are married after the onset of illness, whereas among the Untrained, 64 per cent are married after the onset of illness. Only eight per cent of the Trained Group are married prior to becoming ill and 36 per cent of the Untrained are married prior to becoming ill.

Table 17 indicates that the range of dependency in the Trained Group is from zero to seven dependents, with the mean at 3.4. In the Untrained Group, the range is from zero to five dependents, with the mean at 2.7. The typical Trained Group family contains one child, that of the Untrained is more likely to have two children. In general, the family size is remarkably similar to other veteran populations.

TABLE 17

Dependency Status

Number of Dependents	Trained Group	Untrained Group
0	4	3
1	9	2
2	11	9
3	4	12
4	5	4
5	3	3
6	0	0
7	1	0
Total	37	33
Mean	2.4	2.7

TABLE 18

Housing Status

Type of Housing	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Home	12	32.4	17	51.5
Living with Relatives who are Homeowners	1	2.8	1	3.0
Rental Apartment or Rooms	18	48.6	12	36.4
Living with Relatives or Friends who are in Rental Apartment	6	16.2	3	9.1
Total	37	100	33	100

Table 18shows that about one third of the Trained Group are homeowners, and almost half live in rental apartments. This figure, however, is reversed in the Untrained Group, where slightly more than half own their own homes, and slightly more than a third are in rental apartments. In the Trained Group, 19 per cent live alone or with relatives, in either homes, apartments or furnished rooms, while the corresponding figure for the Untrained Group is

TABLE 17

Dependency Ratios

Number of Dependents	Trained Group	Untrained Group
0	6	3
1	9	8
2	11	9
3	4	12
4	5	4
5	3	1
6	0	0
7	1	0
Total	37	36
Mean	1.4	2.7

TABLE 18

Housing Plans

Type of Housing	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Home	12	32.4	17	47.2
Living with Relatives who are homeowners	3	8.2	1	2.8
Rental Apartment or House	16	43.2	13	36.1
Living with Relatives or Friends who are in Rental Apartments	6	16.2	5	13.9
Total	37	100	36	100

Table 18 above that about one third of the Trained Group are homeowners, and almost half live in rental apartments. This figure, however, is reversed in the Untrained Group, where slightly more than half own their own homes, and slightly more than a third are in rental apartments. In the Trained Group, 12 per cent live alone or with relatives, in either homes, apartments or dwellings as was, while the corresponding figure for the Untrained Group is

12.1 per cent. The Untrained Group appears to be more independently housed. If home ownership is an index of housing stability, it may also be said that the Untrained have greater housing stability.

TABLE 19

Primary Mode of Travel of the Employed Blind

Travel Mode	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cane	6	30	3	17.6
Dog	1	5	3	17.6
Travel Vision	11	55	9	53.0
Travel Vision and Can Use Cane	2	10	1	5.9
Human Guide	0	0	1	5.9
Total	20	100	17	100

It is obvious from an examination of Table 19 that those using canes or guide dogs for travel orientation are the totally or near totally blind. In the employed Trained Group, 65 per cent have travel vision. Among the employed Untrained, 58.9 per cent have travel vision. In this regard, it is recognized that several of those with low vision, who travel without any aid, do so by dint of great exposure to frustration and hazard, rather than be categorized among the blind. Among the Trained who are employed, twice as many use the cane as compared to the Untrained employed. Three times as many Untrained use a guide dog. The total in both groups of the employed blind who use cane and dog is approximately equal at 35 per cent. Only one man , in the Untrained employed Group, uses a sighted guide, usually his wife or a colleague at work (a reflection of wifely overprotection and a paternalistic employer).

TABLE 19

Primary Mode of Travel of the Employed Blind

Travel Mode	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cane	6	30	3	17.6
Dog	1	5	3	17.6
Travel Vision	11	55	8	47.0
Travel Vision and Cane Use Combined	2	10	1	5.9
Human Guide	0	0	1	5.9
Total	20	100	17	100

It is evident from an examination of Table 19 that those using canes or guide dogs for travel orientation are totally or near totally blind. In the employed trained group, 65 per cent have travel vision. Among the employed untrained, 29.4 per cent have travel vision. In this regard, it is recognized that several of those with low vision, who travel without any aid, do so by dint of great exertion in concentration and learning, rather than be categorized among the blind. Among the Trained who are employed, twice as many use the cane as compared to the Untrained employed. Three times as many Trained use a guide dog. The total in both groups of the employed only trained was a guide dog. The total in both groups of the employed also was once one dog is approximately equal at 30 per cent. Only one man, in the Untrained employed group, uses a sighted guide, usually his wife or a relative at work in conjunction with only occasional travel (a volunteer employee).

It was observed that travel by the blind person is more independently learned. If time measured is an index of learning readily, it may also be said that the Untrained have greater learning readily.

TABLE 20

Primary Mode of Travel of the Unemployed Blind

Travel Mode	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cane	7	41.2	8	50.0
Dog	0	0	1	6.3
Dog and Use Cane on Occasion	2	11.8	0	0
Travel Vision	6	35.2	2	12.5
Travel Vision and Use Cane on Occasion	2	11.8	3	18.7
Human Guide	0	0	2	12.5
Total	17	100	16	100

From Table 20 it can be seen that 47 per cent of the unemployed Trained Group and 31.2 per cent of the unemployed Untrained Group have travel vision. This represents a marked decline from the number reported among the employed blind as having travel vision. More than half of both groups utilize cane or dog. This is considerably greater than the total in the preceding table. It appears from this table that this is the group, whether Trained or Untrained, with total or near total blindness, which suggests close interrelation between complete loss of vision and lack of employment.

Two of the unemployed Untrained rely solely on human guides for travel. One never learned the value of a cane, the other once was a good traveler, but after a near accident in traffic, lost his independence and now is utterly dependent on his wife.

Table 21 shows that a greater proportion of the Trained Group, employed and unemployed, claims a knowledge and use of Braille. Whereas 40 per cent of the employed Trained Group claim the knowledge of Braille, only 29.4 per cent of the employed Untrained Group make the same claim. Among the unem-

TABLE 20

Primary Role at Travel of the Unemployed Plumb

Travel Mode	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cane	4	44.4	5	20.0
Jog	0	0	1	6.3
Jog and Cane as Canadian	2	12.5	0	0
Travel Victim	6	37.5	2	12.5
Travel Victim and Pro Cane or Cocaine	3	17.4	3	18.7
Unsure Cocks	0	0	2	12.5
Total	17	100	16	100

From Table 20 it can be seen that 37 per cent of the unemployed Trained Group and 62.5 per cent of the unemployed Untrained Group had Travel Victim as Social Travel Victim. More than half of both groups utilize Cane or Jog. This is considerably greater than the total in the preceding table. It appears from this table that role in the group, whether Trained or Untrained, with Social or Lack Travel Difficulties, rather significant Cane Interaction between Complete Loss of Vision and Loss of Employment.

Two of the unemployed individuals rely solely on Cane Guides for travel. One never learned the value of a cane, the other once was a good traveler, but after a most traumatic Jog Crash, lost his independence and now is utterly dependent on his wife.

Table 21 shows that a greater proportion of the Trained Group, employed and unemployed, claims a knowledge and use of Braille. Thirteen of the employed Trained Group make the most of Braille, only three per-

TABLE 21

Claimed Knowledge of Braille

	Trained Group				Untrained Group			
	Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Braille	8	40	6	35.3	5	29.4	3	18.7
No Braille	12	60	11	64.7	12	70.6	13	81.3
Total	20	100	17	100	17	100	16	100

ployed of both groups, the percentage is 35.3 for the Trained and 18.7 for the Untrained. If acceptance of Braille is an index of adjustment to blindness, the Trained Group appears to be making a better adjustment to disability in this area.

An examination of Table 22 shows that the variety of recreation in which both groups indulge is quite extensive, with the diversity and number of persons taking active part favoring the Trained Group by about eight to one. The Untrained Group appears to have more time to devote to community social affairs; the Trained concentrate more on visiting friends or entertaining at home. An equal number, nine, in both groups, seem to be enclosing themselves socially within the protective confines of their own immediate families. Only one in the Trained and two in the Untrained Group admit to doing nothing but vegetate at home. There is a budding playwright and a musician in each group. Four of the Trained and five of the Untrained do mechanical work at home or putter in the garden. Two members of each group seem to have reversed family roles with their wives in the home. Members of the Trained Group seem to favor more aggressive physical activity, such as gymnasium, bowling, golf and swimming, though this may be a reflection of

TABLE 21

Shared Interests of Families

	Trained Group			Untrained Group		
	Employed	Unemployed		Employed	Unemployed	
	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%
Profile	8	6	35.3	8	5	38.4
No Profile	12	11	64.7	11	13	61.6
Total	20	17	100	19	18	100

placed at both groups, the percentage is 35.3 for the Trained and 38.4 for the Untrained. If sociogram of profile is an index of adjustment to "Island" case, the Trained Group appears to be making a better adjustment to community in this area.

An examination of Table 22 shows that the variety of recreation in which both groups indulge is quite extensive, with the diversity and number of persons taking active part favoring the Trained Group by about eight to one. The Untrained Group appears to have more time to devote to community social affairs; the Trained sometimes make on visiting friends or entertaining at home. An equal number, nine, in both groups, seem to be employing themselves socially within the protective confines of their own immediate families. Only one in the Trained and two in the Untrained Group admit to doing nothing but relegate at home. There is a bowling playwright and a musician in each group. Two of the Trained and five of the Untrained do occasional work at home or yardwork in the garden. Two members of each group seem to lead reserved family relations with their wives in the home. Members of the Trained Group seem to have more interpretive physical activity, such as swimming, boating, golf and walking, though this may be a reflection of

TABLE 22

Leisure Time Activity of the Population

Activity	Trained Group	Untrained Group
Vegetate at Home	1	2
Listen to Radio or Television	25	7
Sit on Park Bench	1	1
Active Member Blinded Veterans Association	3	4
Active as Officer in Blinded Veterans Association	1	2
Active in Orientation Counselor Program	5	4
Entertains and Visits Friends and Family	16	11
Active in Family and Community Social Affairs	2	7
Plays Musical Instrument	1	1
Writes Plays, Books, Mysteries or Short Stories	1	1
Associates Almost Entirely with Other Blind and Family	4	0
Associates Almost Entirely with Other Family Members	9	9
Putters About the House--Fixing Things	1	2
Walks Guide Dog	3	1
Listens to Talking Book	3	1
Sailboating and Repairing Boat	0	1
Bowling	2	3
Walking in the Park	5	4
Goes to Movies	4	0
Goes to Theatre or Opera	4	1
Work in Garden	2	1
Resting due to Long Workday	1	0
Active in Veterans Organization as Officer	1	0
Doing Housework	2	2
Go Fishing	1	1
Visit Night Clubs	1	0
Plays Golf	1	0
Takes Correspondence Course	1	0
Active in Lighthouse Social Affairs	1	0
Woodworking Shop	1	2
Canary Breeding	1	0
Composing Lyrics and Songs	1	0
Plays Cards	1	0
Attend Dances	3	0
Attend Sports Events in Season	3	1
Swimming	1	0
Being Driven in a Car	1	1
Care for Children While Wife Works	2	2
Hang Around Fathers Store	1	0
Gymnasium Activity	1	0
Listen to Good Recorded Music	2	1

TABLE 22

Leisure Time Activity of the Population

Activity	Ranking	Percent
Television at home	1	84
Visits to Radio or Television	24	1
Out to Park Lunch	1	3
Public Swims Visited Veterans Association	3	4
Active as Officer in Listed Organizations		
Association	4	2
Active in Organizations Involving Prayer	5	4
Gardening and Visits Friends and Family	10	12
Active in Family and Community Social Affairs	8	7
Plays Musical Instrument	9	1
Drives for Pleasure, Picnics or Short Trips	7	1
Approaches Almost Entirely with Others Also and Family	6	
Associates Travel Entirely with Other Family		8
Theatre		
Reading About the Science-Fiction Things	4	13
Radio Online Log	11	1
Letters to Talking Book	13	1
Card Playing and Imparting Lore	10	1
Bowling	18	2
Walking in the Park	6	4
Goes to Movies	14	3
Goes to Theatre or Opera	12	1
Goes to Garden	17	1
Dancing One to Long Evening	1	10
Active in Veterans Organizations at Office	21	0
Taking Motorcycle	0	0
Go Fishing	15	1
Visits Night Clubs	19	0
Plays Golf	23	0
Takes Correspondence Course	22	0
Active in Lighthouse Social Affairs	20	0
Reading Mags	2	2
Country Traveling	16	0
Composing Lyrics and Poems	25	0
Plays Cards	27	0
Attend Lectures	29	0
Attend Sports Events in Person	28	1
Fishing	26	0
Going Drives in a Car	24	3
Dues for Organizations Other than Those	32	0
Sing Around Radiator Stove	31	0
Organize Activity	30	0
Listen to Good Musical Music	33	4

their greater apparent diversity of activities. Three members of each group are hobbyists. Two members of each group are officers in veterans' organizations. In the Trained Group, there are twenty different, solitary types of activities, while in the Untrained, there are fifteen.

In discussing leisure time activity of the subjects, no attempt is made to determine just how much they indulge in this recreation. Whereas one may be on the park bench every day, or listen to the radio every day, another may go bowling each Friday, and still another may be writing a play or making an upholstered chair in his workshop. Some subjects are listed in perhaps as many as ten different activities, and some only once, or not at all.

TABLE 23

Occupational Objectives Recommended by the

A. Blind Readjustment Center for the Members of the Trained Group

Objectives	Trained Group	
	Number	%
1. Semi-skilled Machine Shop Work	7	28
2. Vending Stand Operator	7	28
3. Professional Training in Psychology, Law or Social Work	2	8
4. Simple Factory Work	2	8
5. Good Adjustment--Pre-vocational Exploration Only	1	4
6. No Plans--Poor Vocational Adjustment	1	4
7. No Plans--Adjustment Not Indicated	1	4
8. Piano Tuning, Voice Training or Clerk Delicatesson	1	4
9. Sales Clerk, Retail	1	4
10. To Enter College	1	4
11. To Return to College	1	4
Total	25	100

their greater expressed diversity of activities. Three members of each group are hobbyists. Two members of each group are officers in veterans' organizations. In the trained group, there are twenty different, military type of activities, while in the untrained, there are fifteen.

In discussing leisure time activity of the subjects, no attempt is made to determine just how much time indulge in this recreation. Persons can only be on the part basis every day, or listen to the radio every day, another may go bowling once Friday, and still another may be writing a play or making an alphabetized chart in his workshop. Some subjects are listed in perhaps as many as ten different activities, and some only one, or not at all.

TABLE 23

Comparisons Objectives Recommended by the

A. Trial employment terms for the members of the Trained Group

Activities	Trained Group	
	Number	%
1. Semi-skilled machine shop work	7	28
2. Routing truck operator	7	28
3. Professional Training in psychology, law or social work	3	12
4. Simple factory work	3	12
5. Some Rehabilitation-Vocational Exploration Only	1	4
6. No Placement--Part Vocational Adjustment	1	4
7. No Placements Not Indicated	1	4
8. Clean Truck, Valet Training or Clerk Policewoman	1	4
9. Take Child, Retail	1	4
10. To Enter College	1	4
11. To Return to College	1	4
Total	25	100

TABLE 23 (con't)

B. Occupational Objective Recommended by the Blind Readjustment Center for the Members of the Untrained Group

Objective	Untrained Group	
	Number	%
1. Semi-skilled Machine Shop Work	6	30
2. Return to Former Employer	3	15
3. Simple Factory Work	2	10
4. Vending Stand Operator	2	10
5. Good Adjustment--Pre-vocational Exploration Only	1	5
6. Clerical Work	1	5
7. Establish Small Fishing Station	1	5
8. Hobby Shop Operator	1	5
9. Small Parcel Delivery Business	1	5
10. Small Retail Business Operator	1	5
11. X Ray Darkroom Work	1	5
Total	20	100

Table 23 shows that of the total of 45 veterans who were provided Blind Readjustment Training, 25 are in the Trained Group, and 20 in the Untrained Group. There are seven veterans, or 28 per cent, in the Trained Group and six veterans, or 30 per cent, in the Untrained Group recommended for semi-skilled factory work. Two, or eight per cent, in the Trained Group and two, or ten per cent, in the Untrained Group are recommended for simple factory work. There appears to be no real difference in the groups on this level of skill.

Vending stand operator is recommended for seven of the Trained and only two of the Untrained. This recommendation appears to materialize fairly well, as will be seen in a subsequent table. While none of the Untrained Group are recommended as potential collegiate or professional candidates, a total of four are to be found among the Trained. Only one of the Untrained leaves the center without an objective in mind, but he is noted as having made a good adjustment. On the other hand, three of the Trained leave the

TABLE 23 (con't)

B. Occupational Objective Recommended by the Blind Rehabilitation Center for the Members of the Untrained Group

Objective	Number	%
1. Semi-skilled Machine Shop Work	8	40
2. Return to former Employer	3	15
3. Simple Factory Work	2	10
4. Vending Stand Operator	2	10
5. Food Refinement--Pre-vocational Exploration Only	1	5
6. Clerical Work	1	5
7. Telephone Small Switching Station	1	5
8. Knitting Shop Operator	1	5
9. Small Barrel Delivery Business	1	5
10. Small Retail Business Operator	1	5
11. X Ray Technician Work	1	5
Total	20	100

Table 23 shows that of the total of 40 veterans who were provided Rehabilitation Training, 20 are in the Trained Group, and 20 in the Untrained Group. There are seven veterans, or 35 per cent, in the Trained Group and six veterans, or 30 per cent, in the Untrained Group recommended for semi-skilled factory work. Two, or eight per cent, in the Trained Group and two, or ten per cent, in the Untrained Group are recommended for simple factory work. There appears to be no real difference in the groups on this level of skill.

Vending stand operator is recommended for seven of the Trained and only two of the Untrained. This recommendation appears to materialize fairly well, as will be seen in a subsequent table. While none of the Untrained Group are recommended as potential collegiate or professional candidates, a total of four are to be found among the Trained. Only one of the Untrained leaves the center without an objective in mind, but he is noted as having made a good adjustment. On the other hand, three of the Trained leave the

center without objectives, one with good adjustment, one with no plans and a poor record of adjustment, and the third with no plans and no indication of his state of adjustment. Four of the Untrained leave with a good adjustmentrecord and relatively unmatured plans for going into small business ventures which the center does not feel are contraindicated by their records. One of the Trained leaves the center with three objectives, only one of which is realistic. There is one sales clerk recommendation in the Trained Group, and one clerk and one X Ray darkroom worker in the readjustment recommendations for the Untrained Group.

The Readjustment Center appears to be practical and realistic, yet, at the same time, it does not discourage ambitions unduly. In the case of the vocalist, who may be categorized as fantasy dominated, the other two recommendations are relatively sound in terms of availability of training and placement. A subsequent table will show how fruitful are these recommendations in terms of training and placement.

Table 24 shows that for the 37 subjects there are 24 different objectives selected and that several of the veterans have changes of objective in the course of their training. Of these changes, eight are preliminary work adjustment courses, especially valuable for veterans who have not had the advantage of readjustment training at a special armed forces center. In addition, there are four individuals with one change of objective, and one with four changes of objective. In general, the largest proportion of the veterans have one objective. Of the group, about one third, twelve, are sales clerks, vending stand. This figure becomes even more impressive if we add the three vending stand operators whose training is precisely the same. Thus, fifteen members of a group of 37 have the same type of training. There

TABLE 24

Type and Number of Objectives Selected for Training

Objectives	Trained Group	
	Number	%
Bread Baker	1	2
Case Aide (Social Work)	1	2
Concert Singer	1	2
Industrial Engineer	1	2
Junior Executive (Business Administration)	1	2
Literary Writer	3	6
Masseur	1	2
Multi Purpose Machine Operator	3	6
Musical Entertainer	1	2
Pastry, Bench Hand	1	2
Personal Counselor	1	2
Psychiatric Social Worker	1	2
Radio Repairman	1	2
Refrigeration Mechanic	1	2
Restorative Training (Work Adjustment)	8	16
Retail Merchandise Manager	1	2
Sales Clerk, Vending Stand	12	24
Salesman, Advertising	1	2
Salesman, Dog Food	1	2
Salesman, General	1	2
Salesperson, General	1	2
Shoe Repairman	2	4
Vending Stand Operator	3	6
Vocational Counselor	2	4
Total	50	100

are eleven professional objectives, two managerial objectives, four sales objectives, other than vending stand, one semi-professional objective, and nine skilled mechanical trade objectives in the entire group.

Table 25 shows that the range of training programs is considerably spread out. The shortest program is only one month in duration, and the longest is 55 months. Institutional training, the predominant program, is provided to 31 of the subjects. Only six veterans are reported training right on the job. The mean program length for those in institutional training is 16.8 months, and for those on the job is 5.5 months. Since relatively few cases, at the tail of the institutional training distribution, have four

TABLE 24

Type and Number of Objectives Selected for Training

Objectives	Trained Vets.	
	Number	%
Bread Baker	1	1
Case Aide (Social Work)	2	2
Concrete Finisher	1	1
Industrial Engineer	1	1
Junior Executive (Business Administration)	1	1
Library Aides	4	4
Nurse	1	1
Nurse Trainee Vocation Operator	3	4
Postal Supervisor	1	1
Poultry, Farm Work	1	1
Personal Counselor	1	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	1	1
Radio Repairman	1	1
Refrigeration Mechanic	1	1
Secretarial Training (Work Adjustment)	8	10
Social Recreation Leader	1	1
Sales Clerk, Trading Stamp	12	14
Salesman, Advertising	1	1
Salesman, Dog Food	1	1
Salesman, Tourist	1	1
Salesperson, General	1	1
Shoe Repairman	3	4
Vending Stand Operator	5	6
Vocational Counselor	2	2
Total	80	100

are always professional objectives, but managerial objectives, four sales objectives, other than vending stand, one semi-professional objective, and nine skilled mechanical trade objectives in the entire group.

Table 25 shows that the range of training programs is considerably spread out. The shortest program is only one month in duration, and the longest is 24 months. Institutional training, the predominant program, is provided to 31 of the participants. Only six veterans are reported training right on the job. The mean program length for those in institutional training is 14.3 months, and for those on the job is 8.3 months. Three relatively few cases, at the tail of the institutional training distribution, have four

TABLE 25

The Length of the Training Program

37 Veterans of the Trained Group

Number of Months	Institutional	On the Job
	Number	Number
1	2	1
1½	1	
2	0	1
2½	1	
3½	1	
4	2	
4½	2	
5	1	
6	4	3
6½	1	
8	1	
10	2	
12	0	1
14	1	
15	1	
16	1	
20	1	
22	1	
25	1	
36	1	
40	1	
46	1	
48	3	
55	1	
Total	31	6
Mean	16.8	5.5
Median	8	

and five year professional courses, skewing the distribution too far to the left, it is felt that the median of eight months represents a better average program length. It is therefore reported in the table.

Of the 37 subjects who have been in training, according to Table 26 four are still in training, one has recently left training but is expected to

TABLE 25

The Length of the Training Program

27 Veterans of the Trained Group

Number of Months	Instructional Hours	No who left Program
1	2	1
1½	1	
2	3	1
2½	1	
3	1	
3½	2	
4	2	
4½	2	
5	1	
5½	4	2
6	1	
6½	1	
7	2	
7½	0	1
8	1	
8½	1	
9	1	
9½	1	
10	1	
10½	1	
11	1	
11½	1	
12	1	
12½	1	
13	1	
13½	1	
14	1	
14½	1	
15	1	
Total	31	4
Mean	15.5	8.4
Median	9	

Five year projectional curves, showing the distribution for the 4½ year
term, is to be the months by eight months represents a better average
program length. It is therefore reported in the table.

Of the 27 subjects who have been in training, according to Table
four are still in training, one has recently left training but is expected to

TABLE 26

Present Veterans Administration

Rehabilitation Status of Training Group

Status	Number of Veterans	%
In Training	4	10.8
Interrupted Training	1	2.7
Discontinued from Training	7	18.9
Rehabilitated	25	67.5
Total	37	100

return, seven discontinued and are evidently not planning to return, 25 are recorded as rehabilitated. It may thus be observed that the 18.9 per cent of the total in the discontinued group represents abortive or unsuccessful training. In many such cases, future employment may very usefully employ the previously acquired skills.

Table 27 is an expansion of the preceding table, which not only shows the final objective of each of the veterans in the Trained Group, but their employment status, and Veterans Administration status on leaving training as well.

The interrupted veteran has just completed the readjustment phase of rehabilitation and is awaiting further counseling and a more specific vocational objective. In a later table it will be shown how much use the discontinued veterans have for the training they do not quite complete.

The strong position of the objective--vending stand operator or sales clerk, vending stand--is clearly delineated in the employed section of this table. In contrast to this objective is the position of such objectives as literary writer and musical entertainer in the rehabilitated but unemployed column, and the concert singer and industrial engineer still in training who

TABLE 26

Reasons Veterans Abandoned Training

Reasons Given by Veterans Who Dropped Out of Training Among Those Contacted

Reason	Number of Veterans	%
Unsatisfactory	45	47.4
Disenchanted Even Before Training	7	15.6
Interrupted Training	3	6.7
In Training	4	10.9
Total	45	100

TABLE 27

Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Status According to Objective

(A)

	Final Objective	Employed Interrupted	Discontinued	Rehabilitated
1	Sales Clerk Vending Stand		2	7
2	Operator, Vending Stand			3
3	Retail Merchandise Manager		1	
4	Pastry Bench Hand		1	
5	Psychiatric Social Worker			1
6	Vocational Counselor			2
7	Salesperson, General			1
8	Salesman, Dog Food			1
9	Masseur			1
	Total 20		4	16

(B)

	Final Objective	Unemployed Interrupted	Discontinued	Rehabilitated	In Training
1	Sales Clerk Vending Stand			3	
2	Operator, Vending Stand		1		
3	Readjustment Training	1			
4	Multi purpose Machine Operator			1	2
5	Radio Repairman		1		
6	Literary Writer			3	
7	Shoe Repairman		1	1	
8	Musical Entertainer			1	
9	Concert Singer				1
10	Industrial Engineer (Personnel Management)				1
	Total 17	1	3	9	4

TABLE 27

Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Status According to Objectives

(A)

Final Objective	Interrupted	Discontinued	Rehabilitated
1 Sales Clerk Trading Stand	8		7
2 Operator, Trading Stand			3
3 Small Service Station Manager		1	
4 Factory Semi Skilled		1	
5 Proprietor, Retail Tailor			1
6 Professional Counselor			4
7 Laboratory, Chemical			1
8 Salesman, Dog Food			1
9 Lawyer			1
Total 20		4	18

(B)

Final Objective	Interrupted	Discontinued	Rehabilitated	In Training
1 Sales Clerk Trading Stand			1	
2 Operator, Trading Stand		1		
3 Small Equipment Trailer Dog	1			
4 Semi Skilled Operator			1	1
5 Radio Technician		1		
6 Library Worker			1	
7 Shoe Repairman		1	1	
8 Electrical Inspector			1	
9 Counselor Trainee				1
10 Industrial Engineer (Personnel Management)				1
Total 17	1	2	4	

are listed with the unemployed. These pose questions of the relative realism of certain occupational selections which will be further discussed in Chapter V.

Objectives which are normally considered among the most realistic selections are the skilled and semi-skilled operative or repair trades. It is of considerable interest to note that there are four veterans so trained, and two in training, all in the unemployed section of the table. The implications of this situation will also be discussed further in Chapter V and VI.

There are four employed subjects in the Trained Group who are in a training discontinued status, on Veterans Administration records. The two who aresales clerks, vending stand are fully utilising their previous training as such since they are employed in their objective. One who discontinued training as retail merchandise manager is presently employed as an executive in a metropolitan county civil defense agency where his general business administration training, on the college level, may be of excellent use. The fourth veteran is employed in his objective as a pastry, bench hand. All of the discontimued employed group are utilising their training to a large extent. What at first appears to be abortive training, seems to be merely somewhat premature placement.

Examination of Table 28 shows that of the twenty employed veterans, in the Trained Group, six are employed in their objective, seven are employed in related fields, and seven are employed in fields unrelated to that in which they have been trained.

Of significance in this appraisal is the fact that, of the three individuals in professional objectives (one social worker and two vocational counselors), only the social worker is employed in his objective; one of the others is doing work of a clerical nature in a real estate office; the other

TABLE 28

Final Objectives of the Employed Members of the Trained Group, Showing Employment Status and Relevancy to Previous Training

20 Employed Members of the Trained Group

Training Objective	Employment					
	In Objective		In Related Field		In Unrelated Field	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Masseur					1	14.2
Operator, Vending Stand	1	16.6	2 (1-Vend Stand Clerk)	28.6		
Pastry, Bench Hand	1	16.6				
Psychiatric Social Worker	1	16.6				
Retail Merchandise Manager					1	14.2
Salesman, Dog Food	1	16.6				
Salesperson, General					1	14.2
Sales Clerk, Vending Stand	2	33.6	5 (Vend Stand Oper)	71.4	2	28.7
Vocational Counselor					2	28.7
Total	6	100	7	100	7	100

has abandoned hope of securing employment as a vocational counselor, and is employed as a claims examiner in the Federal Security Agency

TABLE 29

Employment Status After Training

37 Members of the Trained Group

Status	Number of Veterans
Employed in Occupation for which Trained	6
Employed in Related Occupation for which Trained	7
Employed in Unrelated Occupation to that for which Trained	7
Employed on a Lower Occupational Level After Training	5
Employed on a Higher Occupational Level After Training	2
Unemployed	13
Still in Training	4

TABLE 28

Final Objectives of the Employed members
of the Trained Group, showing Employment Status
and Relevancy to Previous Training

82 Employed Members of the Trained Group

Training Objective	Employment					
	In Objective		In Related Field		In Unrelated Field	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accountant					1	14.3
Operator, Vending Stand	1	16.6	2 (3-Yard Blood Clare)	28.6		
Theory, Vocal Duet	1	16.6				
Psychiatric Social Worker	1	16.6				
Retail Merchandise Manager					1	14.3
Salesman, Dog Food	1	16.6				
Shakespearean, General					1	14.3
Sales Clerk, Vending Stand (Vend Stand Oper)	2	33.4	5	71.4	7	28.7
Vocational Counselor					2	28.7
Total	6	100	7	100	7	100

has abandoned hope of securing employment as a vocational counselor, and is

employed as a claims examiner in the Federal Security Agency

TABLE 29

Employment Status After Training

87 Members of the Trained Group

Status	Number of Veterans
Employed in Occupation for which Trained	6
Employed in Related Occupation for which Trained	7
Employed in Unrelated Occupation to that for which Trained	7
Employed at a Lower Occupational Level After Training	5
Employed at a Higher Occupational Level After Training	5
Unemployed	13
Still in Training	4

Table 29 reveals that there are twenty employed, thirteen unemployed, and four still in training in the group. Of the employed, five are forced to take employment on a lower occupational level than their objective, and only two secured employment on a higher occupational level than their objective.

Table 30 compares the intelligence quotient of both groups in the study by occupational category. It shows the mean intelligence quotient of Trained vending stand workers to be average, as compared to the superior intelligence quotient of the only vending stand worker in the Untrained Group. The Trained salesman has a very superior intelligence quotient while the mean intelligence quotient of the Untrained salesmen is about average. The mean intelligence quotient of the Trained process or factory workers is at the bright level; that of the Untrained process or factory workers is merely average. The packers of both groups are at about the same level of intelligence. The Trained professional or managerial group as would be expected are generally superior in intelligence quotient but the Untrained professional or managerial group exceeds them, being at the very superior level. The one Untrained subject, for whom no intelligence quotient measure could be obtained, has full professional higher education, and is, by far, the highest paid of all the subjects of the study. His intelligence quotient is probably at least consistent with the mean of his group.

In summary, it may be said that the Trained exceed the Untrained intelligence quotients in the occupational categories of sales and process or factory. The Untrained exceed the Trained in vending stand and managerial or professional. They are about equal in the packing occupations.

It is interesting to note that the distribution of intelligence by occupational category is not unlike that of their sighted peers. The lowest

occupational mobility is not unlike that of their highest peers. The lowest

It is interesting to note that the distribution of intelligence by or proficiencies. They are about equal in the mental computations. literacy. The Untrained exceed the Trained in reading speed and numerical intelligence questions in the occupational categories of sales and persons of

In summary, it may be said that the Trained exceed the Untrained contrast with the mean of his group.

the subjects of the study. The intelligence questions is probably at least full performance higher education, and is, by far, the highest test of all applied. Yet when no intelligence question scores could be obtained, the rial from recent events, being at the very superior level. The one Untrained semester in intelligence question but the Untrained professional or manage- Trained professional or managerial group as would be expected are generally peaks of both groups are at about the same level of intelligence. The tude of the Untrained persons or factory workers is merely average. The questions of the Trained persons or factory workers is at the bright level; majority of the Untrained persons is about average. The mean intelligence makes for a very important intelligence problem while the mean intelligence quotient of the only working stand worker in the Untrained Group. The Trained reading stand workers to be average, as compared to the superior intelligence by occupational category. It shows the mean intelligence question of Trained

Table 30 compares the intelligence quotient of both groups in the study only the reserved employment on a higher occupational level than their ob- jectives.

to take employment on a lower occupational level than their objective, and and four still in training in the group. Of the employed, five are Trained

Table 29 reveals that there are twenty employed, thirteen unemployed,

TABLE 30 (contd)

A. Intelligence Quotient of Employed Veterans According to Post Service Occupational Category

20 Employed Veterans

Trained Group

Intelligence Quotient	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Packing Occupation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
79	1						1	5
85					1		1	5
91	1						1	5
94	1						1	5
95	2						2	10
99					1		1	5
101				1			1	5
104	1						1	5
106	1					1	2	10
110	1						1	5
112				1			1	5
115						1	1	5
117			1				1	5
124	1						1	5
128				1			1	5
130						1	1	5
134		1					1	5
137						1	1	5
Total	9	1	1	3	2	4	20	100
Mean Intelligence Quotient	99.8	134.0	117.0	113.7	92.0	122.0	108.1	

intelligence quotients are found amongst the least skilled and most laborious, the highest amongst the jobs requiring greater knowledge and training (the professional or managerial). The single Trained salesman has a very superior intelligence, while the Untrained salesman are closer to average intelligence. The factory workers, of both groups, are not too far from each other, on either side of the average range, which is to be expected of such workers among the sighted. There are no clerks in the Untrained Group, the solitary clerk in

TABLE 20

A. Intelligence Quotient of Employed Veterans
According to Post Service Occupational Category

20 Employed Veterans

Trained Group

Intelligence Quotient	Manual	Clerical Process or Factory	Service Operation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
79	1				1	5
85			1		1	5
91	1				1	5
94	1				1	5
95	2				2	10
99			1		1	5
102		1			1	5
104	1				1	5
106	1			1	2	10
110	1				1	5
112		1			1	5
115				1	1	5
117			1		1	5
124	1				1	5
128		1			1	5
130				1	1	5
134		1			1	5
137				1	1	5
Total	9	3	2	4	20	100
Mean Intelligence Quotient	99.8	114.0	117.0	119.7	92.0	122.0	108.1

Intelligence quotients are found amongst the least skilled and most laborious, the highest amongst the jobs requiring greater knowledge and training (the professional or managerial). The eligible Trained veterans has a very superior intelligence, while the Untrained veterans are closer to average intelligence. The Army workers, of both groups, are not too far from each other, on either side of the average range, which is to be expected of such workers among the enlisted. There are no clerks in the Untrained Group, the solitary clerk in

TABLE 30 (cont'd)

B. Intelligence Quotient of Employed Veterans According to Post Service Occupational Category

17 Employed Veterans

Untrained Group

Intelligence Quotient	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Packing Occupation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
67					1		1	5.9
69				1			1	5.9
89				1			1	5.9
90					1		1	5.9
93		1					1	5.9
98				1			1	5.9
104				1			1	5.9
106					1		1	5.9
108				1			1	5.9
109				1			1	5.9
114		1				1	2	11.65
123	1						1	5.9
130						1	1	5.9
140						2	2	11.65
No Test						1	1	5.9
Total	1	2		6	3	5	17	100
Mean Intelligence Quotient	123.0	103.5	--	96.2	87.7	131.0	105.9	

the Trained Group is in an entry position, and his bright level intelligence is quite congruent with what would be found in any real estate office, such as the one in which he is employed. Among the vending stand operators, the spread of intelligence quotients is probably a reflection of the extremely difficult time they have had in securing placement, and is probably a measure of the acceptance by men of varying intelligence quotients, of the reality of the limited employment market for the visually handicapped.

TABLE 30 (cont'd)

B. Intelligence Quotient of Employed Veterans
According to Year Having Vocational Category

IV Employed Veterans

Vocational Group

Intelligence Quotient	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled Manual	Persons in Managerial Occupations	Semi-professional or Professional	Total Number	%
67				1		1	5.9
91			1			1	5.9
99			1			1	5.9
90				1		1	5.9
93		1				1	5.9
97			1			1	5.9
104			1			1	5.9
106				1		1	5.9
108			1			1	5.9
109			1			1	5.9
114		1			1	2	11.8%
123	1					1	5.9
125					1	1	5.9
140					2	2	11.8%
No Test					1	1	5.9
Total	1	2	6	3	5	17	100
Mean Intelligence Quotient	123.0	101.5	—	96.3	97.7	121.0	103.9

The typical Army is in an entry position, and its median level intelligence is quite consistent with what would be found in any real estate office, such as the one in which he is employed. Among the veteran operators, the groups of intelligence quotients is probably a reflection of the extremely difficult time they have had in securing placement, and is probably a measure of the acceptance by men of varying intelligence quotients, of the reality of the limited employment service for the visually handicapped.

TABLE 31

A. Attained Pre-service Education Level According to Post-service Occupational Category

20 Employed Veterans

Trained Group

Educational Level	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Managerial or Professional	Packing Operation	Total Number	%
6	1			1			1	5
7	2			2			4	20
8	2						2	10
9	2						2	10
10	1			1		1	3	15
11					1		1	5
12	1	1	1		1	1	5	25
13							0	0
14					1		1	5
15							0	0
16					1		1	5
Total	9	1	1	3	4	2	20	100
Mean Level	8.4	12	12	8	13.3	11	10	

Table 31 presents an analysis of pre-service academic educational attainment according to occupational category for both blinded veteran groups. If it is understood that, with only few exceptions, this represents at the same time the present academic educational attainment of both groups, the table becomes even more meaningful. This arises out of the fact that, among the employed of both groups, only the Trained clerk and two of the professional category have attended college. In the Untrained Group, one is in attendance, and one completed college, but neither has taken part in the Veterans Administration program of vocational rehabilitation.

From an examination of the table, it can be seen that, while the vending stand operators of the Trained Group have on the average 8.4 years of

TABLE 31

A. Attained Pre-Service Educational Level According to Post-Service Occupational Category

SO Employed Veterans

Trained Group

Educational Level	Tertiary Grade	Junior Clerical Grade	Commercial or Professional	Foreman or Secretary	Tertiary Qualification	Total Number	%
6	1					1	6
7	3			3		4	20
8	2					2	10
9	2					2	10
10	1			1	1	3	15
11			1			1	5
12	1	1	1		1	5	25
13						0	
14			1			1	5
15						0	
16			1			1	5
Total	10	1	4	4	2	20	100
Mean Level	9.4	12	13.5	8	11	10	

Table 31 presents an analysis of pre-service academic educational attainment according to occupational category for both Trained veteran groups. It is understood that, with only few exceptions, this represents at the same time the present academic educational attainment of both groups, the table included even more complete. This arises out of the fact that, among the employed of both groups, only the Trained Group, one is in clerical category have attained college. In the Untrained Group, one is in attendance, and one completed college, but neither has taken part in the Veterans Administration program of vocational rehabilitation.

From an examination of the table, it can be seen that, while the weighted operations of the Trained Group have on the average 8.4 years of

TABLE 31 (cont'd)

B. Attained Pre-service Education Level According to Post-service Occupational Category

17 Employed Veterans

Untrained Group

Educational Level	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Managerial or Professional	Packing Operation	Total Number	%
7		1		1			2	11.8
8							0	0.0
9						1	1	5.9
10				1		1	2	11.8
11		1		1			2	11.8
12	1			3	2	1	7	41.0
13							0	0.0
14					1		1	5.9
15					2		2	11.8
Total	1	2	0	6	5	3	17	100
Mean Level	12	9	0	10.7	13.6	10.3	11.4	

school, the vending stand operator of the Untrained Group is a high school graduate. The salesman of the Trained Group is a high school graduate, but the average of the Untrained salesmen is one year of high school. The process or factory workers of the Trained Group are elementary school graduates, on the average, while those of the Untrained Group have an average of 10.7 grades completed. The professional or managerial subjects and the packers have about the same educational attainment in each group respectively.

In general, the educational attainment level is what one would expect to find in similar occupational groups among the sighted, with the possible exception of the veterans in packing operations who, in both groups, appear to be too well educated for such work, and probably are thus employed because of disability limitations on placement opportunities. The spread of educa-

TABLE 21 (cont'd)

B. Attained Pre-service Education Level according to Post-service Occupational Category

17 Employed Veterans

Interested Group

Educational Level	Trade Union	Civic Functions	Trustees of Factory	Managerial or Professional	Skilled Occupation	Total Number	%
7			1			2	11.8
8						0	0.0
9					1	1	5.9
10			1		1	2	11.8
11		1	1			2	11.8
12	1		3	2	1	7	41.0
13						0	0.0
14				1		1	5.9
15				2		2	11.8
Total	1	1	0	5	3	17	100
Mean Level	12	9	0	10.7	10.6	11.4	

school, the vocating round operator of the Interested Group is a high school graduate. The majority of the Trained Group is a high school graduate, with the average of the Untrained graduates to two year of high school. The professe or factory workers of the Trained Group are elementary school graduates, on the average, while those of the Untrained Group have an average of 10.7 grades completed. The professional or managerial workers and the factors have about the same educational attainment in each group respectively.

In general, the educational attainment level is what one would expect to find in similar occupational groups among the aligned, with the possible exception of the veterans in working occupations who, in both groups, appear to be too well educated for such work, and probably are then employed because of disenfully limitations on placement opportunities. The spread of educa-

tional achievement throughout so many levels of the table seems to indicate that employment is not open only to the mentally superior blind person. There is some evidence that the more education a subject has, the more likely it is that he will be found utilising it in his occupation. In both groups under study, the average attainment of the professional or managerial group is in the second collegiate year.

Viewing educational attainment from another aspect, it is observed that 35 per cent of the Trained Group have eight grades or less completed; among the Untrained, the comparable figure is only 11.8 per cent. There are 55 per cent more with some high schooling in the Trained Group; the comparable figure in the Untrained Group is 70.7 per cent. While only ten per cent of the Trained Group have attended college for some time, in the Untrained Group 17.7 per cent have had similar attainment. It appears then that the Untrained, as an employed group generally, has superior educational attainment.

TABLE 32

Method of Placement (Source of Referral)

Source of Referral	Employed of Trained Group		Employed of Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Self	7	35.0	5	29.3
Friend or Relative	2	10.0	3	17.7
Former Employer	0	0.0	4	23.5
New York State Employment Service	0	0.0	2	11.8
Lighthouse	2	10.0	0	0.0
Industrial Home	0	0.0	1	5.9
Veterans Administration	5	25.0	2	11.8
New York State Commission for the Blind	4	20.0	0	0.0
Total	20	100	17	100

tional service ment throughout so many levels of the table seems to indicate that employment is not open only to the mentally superior skilled person. There is some evidence that the more education a employee has, the more likely it is that he will be found utilizing it in his occupation. In both groups under study, the extreme attainment of the professional or managerial group is in the second collegiate years.

Viewing educational attainment from another aspect, it is observed that 75 per cent of the Trained Group have eight grades or less completed; among the Untrained, the comparable figure is only 11.8 per cent. There are 88 per cent more with some high schooling in the Trained Group; the comparable figure in the Untrained Group is 70.7 per cent. While only ten per cent of the Trained Group have attended college for some time, in the Untrained Group 17.7 per cent have had similar attainment. It appears then that the Untrained, as an employed group generally, has superior educational attainment.

TABLE 32

Record of Placement (Source of Referral)

Source of Referral	Employed Trained Group		Employed Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	50	100	17	100
New York State Employment Service	4	8.0	0	0.0
Veterans Administration	8	16.0	2	11.8
Industrial Home	3	6.0	1	5.9
Lighthouse	5	10.0	0	0.0
New York State Employment Service	0	0.0	2	11.8
Other employer	0	0.0	4	23.5
Friend or Relative	2	10.0	3	17.7
Self	7	28.0	5	29.4

Table 32 shows that 35 per cent of the Trained Group and 29.5 per cent of the Untrained Group have been able to place themselves into employment unassisted. Friends or relatives are the placement source for ten per cent of the Trained Group and 17.7 per cent of the Untrained Group. Whereas neither the New York State Employment Service nor former employers proffer assistance to members of the Trained Group, 23.5 per cent of the Untrained Group resume work in some useful capacity with their pre-service employer and 11.8 per cent are aided by the State Employment Service. The New York Association for the Blind places ten per cent of the Trained Group, and the Industrial Home in Brooklyn, New York place 5.9 per cent of the Untrained Group. By virtue of the close liaison maintained between Veterans Administration Rehabilitation personnel and the New York State Commission for the Blind, a total of 45 per cent of the Trained Group are assisted into employment, primarily in vending stand operation; only 11.8 per cent of the Untrained receive similar help from the Veterans Administration.

In general, it is apparent that the Trained Group leans more heavily on the federal, state, and community agencies (55 per cent), the Untrained Group much less so (29.5 per cent). It is interesting to observe that, while almost one fourth of the Untrained Group (23.5 per cent) return to their former employer, the Trained are unable to do the same. Of almost equal significance is the fact that the Untrained appear to have greater employment resources, in the way of friends or relatives, than do the Trained. The importance of this situation will be discussed further in Chapter V.

Tables 33 to 36 present a longitudinal survey of the employment record of all the veterans who are the subjects of this study from the time of their discharge from service. The groups are dichotomized into Trained-Employed and Trained-Unemployed, Untrained-Employed and Untrained-Unemployed.

Table 32 shows that 32 per cent of the Trained Group and 23.3 per cent of the Untrained Group have been able to place themselves into employments unassisted. Friends or relatives are the placement source for ten per cent of the Trained Group and 17.7 per cent of the Untrained Group. Whereas neither the New York State Employment Service nor former employers proffer assistance to members of the Trained Group, 23.3 per cent of the Untrained Group receive work in some manner originally with their pre-service employers and 13.3 per cent are aided by the State Employment Service. The New York Association for the Blind places one per cent of the Trained Group, and the Industrial Home in Brooklyn, New York places 6.3 per cent of the Untrained Group. By virtue of the close liaison maintained between veterans administration rehabilitation personnel and the New York State Commission for the Blind, a total of 42 per cent of the Trained Group are assisted into employment, primarily in vending stand operations; only 11.8 per cent of the Untrained receive similar help from the Veterans Administration.

In general, it is apparent that the Trained Group locate more heavily on the federal, state, and community agencies (65 per cent), the Untrained group much less so (30.3 per cent). It is interesting to observe that, while almost one fourth of the Untrained Group (23.3 per cent) return to their former employer, the Trained are unable to do the same. Of almost equal significance is the fact that the Untrained appear to have greater employment resources, in the way of friends or relatives, than do the Trained. The importance of this statement will be discussed further in Chapter V.

Tables 33 to 36 present a longitudinal survey of the employment record of all the veterans who are the subjects of this study from the time of their discharge from service. The groups are dichotomized into Trained-Employed and Trained-Unemployed, Untrained-Employed and Untrained-Unemployed.

TABLE 33

Longitudinal Record of Employment of the Unemployed Members of the Trained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Pre-Service Salary	Number of years unemployed since Blindness	Employed at any time since Blindness	Number of different jobs held and length of time in each	Present Veterans Administration Status
1	Bank Clerk	3	$30.00	1	No	0	
2	Butler	5	$40.00	7	No	0	
3	Chemical Operator	5	$75.00	6	No	0	
4	Cook	5	$35.00	5	No	0	
5	Counterman	6	$22.00	7	No	0	
6	Dishwasher	7	$22.00	8	No	0	
7	Ditch Digger	7	$36.00	3	No	0	In training
8	Fur Dresser	5	$80.00	4	Yes	1 Fur Dresser (8 months)	
9	Gasoline Service Station Attendant	6	$20.00	7	No	0	In training
10	Laborer, General	7	$16.00	4	No	0	In training
11	Loader	7	$20.00	6	No	0	
12	Machine Operator, Metal	5	$50.00	7	No	0	
13	Maintenance Man, Building	7	$31.00	6	Yes	2(Vending Stand Operator 6 months-Flower Stand Operator 14 months)	
14	Marine Carpenter, Rough	5	$60.00	5	Yes	2(Guitar Repairman 18 months-Ribbon Winder 2 months)	
15	Student	4	-	1	No	0	In training
16	Student	4	-	2	No	0	
17	Student	3	-	2	No	0	
	Mean	5.35	$38.36	4.76			
	Number employed				5		
	Mean Months					16	
	Number in training						4

Table 23

Occupational Record of Employees of the Municipal Railways of the Federal Area

Item	Occupation	Current Salary	Performance Rating	Number of years service	Number of years in occupation	Number of days absence during last month	Present Training
1	Bank Clerk	$	£80.00	1	No	0	
2	Janitor	$	£42.00	7	No	0	
3	Chemical Engineer	$	£72.00	6	No	0	
4	Cook	$	£48.00	3	No	0	
5	Conductress	$	£61.00	7	No	0	
6	Plasterer	$	£56.00	8	No	0	
7	Civil Engineer	$	£48.00	3	No	0	In training
8	Bus Driver	$	£60.00	4	Yes	1 (5 months)	Bus Inspector
9	Coaching Inspection Assistant	$	£50.00	7	No	0	In training
10	Laborer, General	7	£18.00	4	No	0	In training
11	Loader	7	£20.00	5	No	0	
12	Machine Operator, Metal	8	£60.00	7	No	0	
13	Maintenance Man, Building	7	£42.00	6	Yes	3 (6 months)	Operator 6 months, Steam Operator 14 months)
14	Marine Carpenter, Cook	6	£60.00	8	Yes	3 (Coiling Assistant 18 months-Lighter Trimmer 2 months)	
15	Student	4	-	1	No	0	In training
16	Student	4	-	2	No	0	
17	Student	4	-	2	No	0	
	Mean	5.18	£54.20	4.29			
	Number employed			13			
	Mean Monthly						
	Number in training						4

The unemployed of both groups are presented first, followed by the employed of both groups.

Table 33 indicates that the range of the pre-service occupational level, according to the Warner Scale, is from level three to level seven, with the mean pre-service occupational level at 5.35. The pre-service salary range is from sixteen dollars weekly to eighty dollars weekly, with the mean pre-service salary at $38.36 weekly. The period of unemployment since discharge from service ranges from one year to eight years with the mean number of years of unemployment 4.76 years. Only three of this group have any employment at all, the rest have been unemployed since leaving service. Of the three with some employment, one a fur dresser prior to service, resumes this occupation for eight months giving it up because of poor vision. The second has two positions. He is a vending stand operator for six months, under supervision of the Lighthouse. He then gives this up to go into business for himself as the operator of a flower stand for fourteen months, when he is wiped out by a violent windstorm. The third is a guitar repairman for eighteen months. Growing bored with this type of work, he is placed as a typewriter ribbon winding machine operator, retaining this job for two months, again quitting because of boredom.

The mean length of employment for the three veterans with a record of some employment is sixteen months. Four veterans of this group are in training.

Table 34 shows that the range of pre-service occupational levels, according to the Warner Scale, is from level two to level seven, with the mean pre-service occupational level at 5.38. The pre-service salary range is from $15.00 weekly to $100.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service weekly salary $38.75. The period of unemployment since discharge from service ranges

salary $22.19. The period of unemployment since discharge from service ranges
in from $19.00 weekly to $100.00 weekly, with the mean re-service weekly
wage (additional item) at $.29. The pre-service salary range
was from eighteen dollars weekly to eighty dollars weekly, with
the mean pre-service salary at $32.50 weekly. The period of unemployment
since discharge from service ranges from one year to eight years with the
mean number of years of unemployment 4.10 years. Only three of this group
were only employed at all, the rest have been unemployed since leaving
service. Of the three with some employment, one a fur dresser prior to
service, resumes this occupation for eight months giving it up because of
poor vision. The second has two positions. He is a vending stand operator
for six months, under supervision of the Lighthouse. He then gives this up
to go into business for himself as the operator of a flower stand for four-
teen months, when he is wiped out by a violent windstorm. The third is a
guitar repairman for eighteen months. Growing bored with this type of work,
he is hired as a typewriter ribbon winding machine operator, retaining this
job for two months, again quitting because of boredom.

The mean length of employment for the three veterans with a record of
some employment is sixteen months. Four veterans of this group are in train-
ing.

Table 34 shows that the range of pre-service occupational levels,
according to the Barker Scale, is from level two to level seven, with the
mean pre-service occupational level at 5.29. The pre-service salary range
is from $19.00 weekly to $100.00 weekly, with the mean re-service weekly
wage $22.19. The period of unemployment since discharge from service ranges

Table 33 indicates that the range of the pre-service occupational
level, according to the Barker Scale, is from level three to level seven,
with the mean pre-service occupational level at 5.33. The pre-service
salary range is from eighteen dollars weekly to eighty dollars weekly, with
the mean pre-service salary at $32.50 weekly. The period of unemployment
since discharge from service ranges from one year to eight years with the
mean number of years of unemployment 4.10 years. Only three of this group
were only employed at all, the rest have been unemployed since leaving
service. Of the three with some employment, one a fur dresser prior to
service, resumes this occupation for eight months giving it up because of
poor vision. The second has two positions. He is a vending stand operator
for six months, under supervision of the Lighthouse. He then gives this up
to go into business for himself as the operator of a flower stand for four-
teen months, when he is wiped out by a violent windstorm. The third is a
guitar repairman for eighteen months. Growing bored with this type of work,
he is hired as a typewriter ribbon winding machine operator, retaining this
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The mean length of employment for the three veterans with a record of
some employment is sixteen months. Four veterans of this group are in train-
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according to the Barker Scale, is from level two to level seven, with the
mean pre-service occupational level at 5.29. The pre-service salary range
is from $19.00 weekly to $100.00 weekly, with the mean re-service weekly
wage $22.19. The period of unemployment since discharge from service ranges

The examples of both groups are presented first, followed by the employ-
ment of both groups.

TABLE 34

Longitudinal Record of Employment of the Unemployed Members of the Untrained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Pre-Service Salary	Number of years unemployed since Blindness	Employed at any time since Blindness	Number of different jobs held and length of time in each
1	Butcher	4	$18.00	8	No	0
2	Chauffeur	6	$40.00	1	No	0
3	Drill Press Operator	5	$30.00	7	No	0
4	Elevator Operator	6	$17.00	7	No	0
5	Foreman, Construction	4	$100.00	8	No	0
6	Handyman	7	$18.00	5	No	0
7	Laborer, Farm	6	$15.00	6	Yes	1 (Vending Stand Operator 2 years)
8	Machinist	4	$55.00	7	Yes	1 (Drill Press Operator 12 months)
9	Paper Cutter	6	$35.00	7	No	0
10	Sales Manager	2	$100.00	10	No	0
11	Shipping Clerk	5	$30.00	5	Yes	1 (Cigar Salesman 5 years)
12	Stevedore	7	$33.00	5	Yes	1 (Vending Stand Operator 6 months)
13	Timekeeper	5	$55.00	8	No	0
14	Truck Driver	6	$25.00	7	No	0
15	Truck Driver's Helper	7	$24.00	10	No	0
16	Yarn Machine Operator	6	$25.00	7	Yes	2 (Yarn Machine Operator 12 months (Ammunition Packer 4 months)
	Mean	5.38	$38.75	6.75		
	Number employed				5	
	Mean Months					23.6

TABLE 24

Occupational Record of Employment of the Unemployed Members of the Unemployed Group

Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Pre-Service Salary	Number of Years Accumulated Since Diploma	Employed at any Time Since Diploma	Number of Times Unemployed Since Last Job and Length of Time in Each
1 Teacher	4	$16,200	4	No	0
2 Chemist	5	$10,000	1	No	0
3 Drill Press Operator	3	$ 6,000	7	No	0
4 Lathe Operator	4	$ 7,200	7	No	0
5 Foreman, Construction	4	$12,000	8	No	0
6 Machinist	7	$ 9,000	8	No	0
7 Laborer, Iron	6	$ 5,600	6	Yes	1 (Vending Stand Operator 2 years)
8 Specialist	4	$ 7,200	7	Yes	1 (Drill Press Operator 12 months)
9 Paper Hanger	6	$ 6,000	7	No	0
10 Relief Foreman	2	$12,000	10	No	0
11 Shipping Clerk	3	$ 6,000	6	Yes	1 (Clerk Salesman 6 years)
12 Shoemaker	7	$ 6,000	8	Yes	1 (Vending Stand Operator 6 months)
13 Timekeeper	3	$ 6,000	5	No	0
14 Truck Driver	6	$ 5,400	7	No	0
15 Truck Driver's Helper	7	$ 4,000	10	No	0
16 Turn Machine Operator	6	$ 5,600	7	Yes	2 (Turn Machine Operator 12 months (Demonstration Period 6 months)
Mean	5.38	$ 8,375	6.75		
Number employed			8		
Mean Months					23.6

from one year to ten years, with the mean number of years of unemployment 6.75. Only five of this group have been employed at any time since leaving the service. The mean length of employment, for these five veterans, is 23.6 months.

Comparing the two unemployed groups of the population, it is apparent that they are about equal in pre-service occupational level and in pre-service salary, discounting the three students in the Trained Group. The Untrained Group is unemployed, on the average, about two years longer than the Trained Group, has almost twice the number of members with a record of past employment, and these are, on the average, employed about 7.6 months longer.

Table 35 shows that the range of pre-service occupational levels of the employed Trained Group is from level three to level seven, the highest level being on operator of a small retail business. The mean pre-service occupational level is 5.45. Pre-service weekly salary ranges from $12.00 to $100.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service salary $37.19 weekly.

There are 14 of this group who, on leaving the Blind Readjustment Center, receive occupational recommendations. These range from occupational level one to levelfive with the mean level at 3.28.

While twelve of this group have only one job since incurring disability, six have two different positions, and two have three different positions. The range of occupational levels of all positions is from level one to level seven with the mean post-blindness level at 3.96. Evaluating only the present position of all twenty subjects, the mean occupational level is improved and becomes 3.75.

The salary range for all 28 post-blindness positions is from $20.00 to $150.00 weekly, with the mean post-blindness salary $50.55 weekly. The mean post-blindness weekly salary of present positions for the twenty subjects is $53.43.

$23.42.

The salary range for all 26 post-Eighteen positions is from $80.00 to $180.00 weekly, with the mean post-Eighteen salary $80.24 weekly. The mean post-Eighteen weekly salary of present positions for the twenty subjects is $82.42.

Only twelve of this group have only one job since leaving the service. The mean post-Eighteen level is 5.78. Evaluating only the present position of all twenty subjects, the mean occupational level is improved to 5.78.

The range of occupational levels of all positions is from level one to level six in different positions, and two have three different positions. Only two of this group have only one job since leaving high school, with the mean level at 5.58.

There are 14 of this group who, on leaving the Armed Services Center, receive occupational recommendations. These range from occupational level one to level five with the mean level at 3.28.

Table 34 shows that the range of pre-service occupational levels of the employed trained group is from level three to level seven, the highest level being an operator of a small retail business. The mean pre-service occupational level is 5.42. Pre-service weekly salary ranges from $12.00 to $100.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service salary $37.18 weekly.

There are 14 of this group who, on leaving the Armed Services Center, receive occupational recommendations. These range from occupational level one to level five with the mean level at 3.28.

Table twelve of this group have only one job since leaving high school, six have two different positions, and two have three different positions. The range of occupational levels of all positions is from level one to level six, with the mean post-Eighteen level at 5.78. Evaluating only the present position of all twenty subjects, the mean occupational level is improved and becomes 5.78.

The salary range for all 26 post-Eighteen positions is from $80.00 to $180.00 weekly, with the mean post-Eighteen salary $80.24 weekly. The mean post-Eighteen weekly salary of present positions for the twenty subjects is $82.42.

Comparing the two employed groups of the population, it is apparent that they are about equal in pre-service occupational level and in pre-service salary, discounting the three students in the Trained Group. The Untrained Group is unemployed, on the average, about two years longer than the Trained Group, but almost twice the number of members with a record of part employment, and these are, on the average, employed about 7.6 months longer.

Table 35 shows that the range of pre-service occupational levels of the employed trained group is from level three to level seven, the highest level being an operator of a small retail business. The mean pre-service occupational level is 5.42. Pre-service weekly salary ranges from $12.00 to $100.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service salary $37.18 weekly.

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TABLE 35

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupation and Salary with Readjustment Recommendation and with Post-Blindness Occupation and Salary of the Employed Members of the Trained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary	Readjustment Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Post Blindness Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
1	Baker	4	$45.00	Did not attend	-	Building Superintendent - 1/45-10/51	6	$45.00
						Baker(Pastry Bench Hand) - 10/51-3/53	5	$51.00
2	Bank Messenger	6	$35.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Vending Stand Operator 1/49-3/53	3	$28.00
3	Bank Watchman	6	$35.00	Did not attend	-	Clerk, Contact(Veterans Administration) 1/46-1/51	5	$55.00
						Assistant Coordinator, County Civil Defense 1/51-3/53	2	$70.00
4	Elevator Operator	7	$24.00	Semi-skilled machine operator	5	Typewriter Ribbon Winding Machine Operator 6/52-3/53	6	$40.00
5	Laborer, Construction	7	$35.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Bridge Tender(New York City) 3/46-1/47	6	$50.00
						Clerk Vending Stand 1/47-10/49	4	$45.00
						Vending Stand Operator 10/49-3/53	3	$25.00
6	Laborer, Construction	7	$29.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Clerk Vending Stand 2/47-1/51	4	$40.00
						Vending Stand Operator 1/51-3/53	3	$50.00
7	Laborer, Cosmetics	7	$30.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Vending Stand Operator 3/48-3/53	3	$75.00
8	Laborer, General	7	$12.00	Semi-skilled machine operation	5	Multi-purpose machine operator(Lighthouse Factory) 6/51-3/53	5	$40.00

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupations and Salary with Educational Requirements and Post-Military Occupations and Salary of the Majority of Members of the Enlisted Group

Pre-Service Occupation	Population at Level	Salary	Educational Requirements	Previous Civilian Level	Post Military Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
1 Baker	4	$80.00	4th Gen School	-	(Milling Superintendent - 1/50-10/52 Bakery Factory Owned) - 10/52-6/53	6	$4[illegible].00
2 Bank Messenger	4	$80.00	Trucking Plant Operator	6	Vending Stand Operator 1/48-6/52	2	$80.00
3 Bank Teller	3	$75.00	11th Gen School	-	Clerk, Cashier(Veterans Administration) 7/50-1/51	5	$84.00
4 Grocery Operator	4	$84.00	Semi-skilled machine operator	5	Assistant Operation, County Civil Defense 1/51-1/52 Operator in Non-Slaughtering Meat Cutting 6/52-6/53	3	$70.00
5 Laborer, Construction	7	$85.00	Vending Stand Operator	4	Order Clerk (New York City) 1/49-1/47 Clerk Vending Stand 1/47-10/49 Vending Stand Operator 10/49-6/53	5	$80.00
6 Laborer, Construction	7	$73.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Clerk Vending Stand 2/47-1/51 Vending Stand Operator 1/51-6/53	4	$60.00
7 Laborer, Construction	7	$80.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Vending Stand Operator 2/50-6/53	3	$75.00
8 Laborer, General	7	$78.00	Semi-skilled machine operation	3	Multi-purpose machine operator/Lithotype Factory) 6/51-6/53	3	$60.00

TABLE 35 (Continued)

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupation and Salary with Readjustment Recommendation and with Post-Blindness Occupation and Salary of the Employed Members of the Trained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary	Readjustment Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Post Blindness Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
9	Laborer, General	7	$20.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Clerk Vending Stand 2/49-3/53	4	$47.00
10	Laborer, Tobacco	7	$12.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Clerk Vending Stand 3/48-3/53	4	$50.00
11	Metal Machine Operator	5	$28.00	Did not attend	-	Packer, Books 11/50-3/53	7	$37.00
12	Operator Small Retail Business	3	$100.00	No real plans.	-	Restaurateur 6/48-3/53	2	$150.00
13	Photostat Operator	6	$28.00	Semi-skilled machine operator	5	Vending Stand Operator 9/47-3/53	3	$65.00
14	Railroad Breakman	5	$100.00	Salesman	3	Salesman, Air Conditioners and Dog Food 4/52-3/53	3	$50.00
15	Railroad Mechanics Helper	7	$30.00	Vending Stand Operator or Factory Assembly	3	Clerk Vending Stand 1/47-1/50	4	$42.00
						Vending Stand Operator 1/50-3/53	3	$35.00
16	Sales Clerk, Candy Store	4	$32.00	Did not attend	-	Vending Stand Operator 12/47-3/53	3	$35.00
17	Student, College	3	-	Professional training in Psychology or Social Work	1	Psychiatric Social Worker 6/51-3/53	1	$65.00

TABLE 33 (Continued)

1 Comparisons of Pre-Layoff Occupations and Salary with Reemployment Occupations and Salary of Workers Displaced from Establishments Employing 100 or More Workers in the United States, 1959-61

Pre-layoff occupation	No.	Reemployment occupation	Salary	No.	Pre-layoff occupation	No.	Reemployment occupation	Salary
9 Laborer, general	7	Material handler	$80.00	3	Clerk loading truck	4	Clerk receiving and shipping	$67.00
10 Laborer, foundry	7	Molding machine operator	$75.00	3	Clerk loading truck	4	Clerk receiving and shipping	$60.00
11 Metal finishing operative	6	Drill press operator	$58.00	-	Laborer, yards	7	Laborer, yards	$57.00
12 Operator Small tool lathes	3	No real plans.	$100.00	-	Inspector	2	Inspector	$110.00
13 Precision operator	6	Semi-skilled machine operator	$84.00	3	Vending Route Operator	3	Vending Route Operator	$85.00
14 Machine trainees	6	Salesman	$100.00	1	Salesman, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	1	Salesman, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	$80.00
15 Skilled mechanics Helper	7	Vending Route Operator or Delivery Assembly	$80.00	3	Clerk Vending Truck	4	Clerk Vending Truck	$62.00
					Vending Route Operator	3	Vending Route Operator	$70.00
16 Sales Clerk, Candy Store	4	Sales work retail	$85.00	-	Vending Route Operator	3	Vending Route Operator	$75.00
17 Student, College	2	Professional training in Psychology or Social Work	-	1	Psychiatric Social Worker	1	Psychiatric Social Worker	$80.00

TABLE 35 (Continued)

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupation and Salary with Readjustment Recommendation and with Post-Blindness Occupation and Salary of the Employed Members of the Trained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary	Readjustment Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Post Blindness Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
18	Student, College	3	-	Return to college	1	Stock Salesman 2/49-1/50	3	$20.00
						Claims Examiner (Federal Security Administration) 1/50-3/53	3	$75.00
19	Student, High School	4	-	Did not attend	-	Carpenter 3/51-6/52	4	$50.00
						Clerk, Real Estate 6/52-3/53	5	$40.00
20	Student, High School	4	-	Semi-skilled machine operator	5	Glue Handler 10/49-3/53	7	$40.00
Mean		5.45	$37.19		3.28			
Mean of all positions held							3.96	$50.55
Mean of all current positions							3.75	$53.43

(continued)

The employed Trained veterans, as a group, move up the occupational ladder, from a relatively low semi-skilled level to the skilled level, though not quite to the level of the occupational recommendations of the Blind Readjustment Center. This, however, is somewhat deceptively higher, because of the level three classification accorded the objective, vending stand operator, by the Warner classification table, and the fact that several of the post-blindness positions are clerks, vending stand.

Salary wise, there is improvement in status, from a mean pre-service salary of $37.19 to $50.55, for all positions held since leaving service, and $53.43 for mean current weekly salary.

It is interesting to note that in every case where the Blind Readjustment Center recommends vending stand work, the post-blindness occupation is precisely that. The center recommends four veterans for semi-skilled machine operation. Of these, two are so employed, the third has a vending stand, and the fourth is a glue handler. Two veterans are recommended for professional training; one is so employed; the other, after completing training, accepts a high level civil service entry job, with professional possibilities in the offing. The only veteran considered as a prospective salesman is actually so employed.

Table 36 shows the range of pre-service occupational levels of the employed Untrained Group is from level one to level seven, with the highest level being a fashion designer. The mean pre-service occupational level is 4.65. Pre-service salary ranges from $10.00 to $150.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service salary $43.31 weekly.

There are ten of this group who, on leaving the Blind Readjustment Center, receive occupational recommendations. These range from occupational level three to level five, with the mean level at 4.2.

The employed Trained veterans, as a group, move up the occupational ladder, from a relatively low semi-skilled level to the skilled level, though not quite to the level of the occupational recommendations of the Placement Center. This, however, is somewhat deceptively higher, because of the level three classification accorded the optometrist vending stand operator, by the Career classification table, and the fact that several of the post-placement positions are elective, vending stand.

Salary wise, there is improvement in status. From a mean pre-service salary of $37.39 to $50.85, for all positions held since leaving service, and $83.43 for mean current weekly salary.

It is interesting to note that in every case where the Placement Center recommends vending stand work, the post-placement occupation is precisely that. The center recommends four veterans for semi-skilled vending operation. Of these, two are employed, the third has a vending stand, and the fourth is a Fine Warbler. Two veterans are recommended for professional training; one is employed; the other, after completing training, accepts a high level civil service entry job, with professional possibilities in the offing. The only veteran considered as a prospective salesman is actually employed.

Table 36 shows the range of pre-service occupational levels of the employed Untrained Group is from level one to level seven, with the highest level being a fashion designer. The mean pre-service occupational level is 4.62. Pre-service salary ranges from $10.00 to $150.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service salary $38.91 weekly.

There are ten of this group who, on leaving the Field Headquarters level three to level five, with the mean level at 4.2.

Table 36 shows the range of pre-service occupational levels of the employed Untrained Group is from level one to level seven, with the highest level being a fashion designer. The mean pre-service occupational level is 4.62. Pre-service salary ranges from $10.00 to $150.00 weekly, with the mean pre-service salary $38.91 weekly.

There are ten of this group who, on leaving the Field Headquarters Center, receive occupational recommendations. These range from occupational

level three to level five, with the mean level at 4.2.

TABLE 36

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupation and Salary with Readjustment Center Recommendation and with Post Blindness Occupation and Salary of the Employed Members of the Untrained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary	Readjustment Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Post Blindness Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
1	Assembler, Radio	7	$38.00	Did not attend	-	Elevator Operator 1/45-3/46	7	$30.00
						Air Brush Operator 3/46-2/47	6	$45.00
						Insulation Mechanic 2/47-3/53	4	$119.00
2	Baker	4	$30.00	X-ray Dark Room Technician	5	X-ray Dark Room Technician 4/45-3/53	5	$57.00
3	Carpenter's Helper	6	$15.00	Did not attend	-	Furniture Nailer 3/48-3/53	6	$69.00
4	Chief Petty Officer (Steward)	3	$60.00	Vending Stand Operator	3	Internal Grinder 3/48-2/50	5	$45.00
						Vending Stand Operator 2/50-3/53	3	$70.00
5	Communications Equipment Specialist	4	$40.00	Return to former employer	-	Personnel Counselor and Interviewer 7/48-3/53	1	$110.00
6	Compositor	4	$35.00	Establish small fishing station on Long Island	3	Veteran's Aide (New York City) 1/50-3/53	2	$100.00

Table 36

TABLE 36 (Continued)

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupation and Salary with Readjustment Center Recommendation and with Post Blindness Occupation and Salary of the Employed Members of the Untrained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary	Readjustment Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Post Blindness Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
7	Cook's Helper	7	$28.00	Semi-skilled machine operator	5	Car Polisher and Salesperson, Beauty Supplies 10/45-3/53	7	$10.00
8	Dye Setter's Helper	6	$40.00	Small retail business	3	Zipper Assembler 2/45-3/47	7	$40.00
						Grocer 3/47-3/53	3	$60.00
9	Elevator Operator	6	$21.00	No vocational recommendation; good adjustment	-	Florist, Helper 9/46-3/53	7	$60.00
10	Farmhand Poultry	6	$10.00	Industrial Machine Operator	5	Packer, Rulers 11/45-3/53	7	$48.00
11	Fashion Designer	1	$150.00	Did not attend	-	Fashion Designer 9/45-3/53	1	$500.00
12	Heating Engineer	2	$76.00	Return to former employer to do sales promotion	3	Staff Assistant Sales Promotion 12/45-3/53	2	$110.00
13	Machinist Maintenance	4	$40.00	Return to former employer for semi-skilled mechanical work	5	Clamp Repairman (Rugs) 6/47-3/53	4	$96.00

TABLE 36 (Continued)

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupation and Salary with Readjustment Center Recommendation and with Post Blindness Occupation and Salary of the Employed Members of the Untrained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary	Readjustment Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Post Blindness Occupation	Occupational Level	Salary
14	Route Driver, Bakery	6	$65.00	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Packer, Bread 5/46-3/53	7	$50.00
15	Sales Clerk, Grocery	5	$15.00	Did not attend	-	Box Piler Brewery 3/44-3/53	7	$85.00
16	Turret Lathe Operator	5	$30.00	Semi-skilled machine operator	5	Drill Press Operator 8/45-3/53	5	$60.00
17	Student, College	3	-	Did not attend	-	Salesman, Lumber 2/47-3/51	3	$100.00
						Building Contractor 3/51-3/53	1	$200.00
Mean		4.65	$43.31		4.2			
Mean of all positions held							4.55	$93.73
Mean omitting two highest current salary								$68.10
Mean of all current positions							4.25	$106.00
Mean of current position omitting two highest salary								$73.46

Thirteen members of this group report having only one job since incurring their disability, three have two different positions, and one has three different positions. The range of occupational levels of all positions is from level one to level seven, with the mean post-blindness level at 4.55. When only the present position of all seventeen subjects is considered, the mean occupational level improves to 4.25.

The salary range for all 22 post-blindness positions is from $10.00 to over $500.00 weekly, with the mean post-blindness weekly salary $93.73. This mean is very strongly influenced by two extremely high salaries. If these are omitted from the calculation, the mean becomes $68.10, which is probably more representative of the entire group. The mean post-blindness weekly salary of present positions for the seventeen subjects is $106.00. Here again, if the two extremely high salaries are omitted, the mean is $73.46, which is probably a more accurate reflection of the entire group.

The employed Untrained veterans appear to have less mobility along the occupational ladder. They start on the relatively skilled level prior to service. On leaving the Blind Readjustment Center, they are recommended for positions which are, on the average, fairly close to their pre-service level. The average, of all their positions since leaving service is about the same as their pre-service level. While there is a favorable trend upward along the scale shown by the four subjects with a multiple job history all moving several classes up the scale, it is not enough to counterbalance the immobile classifications in the whole group.

In the category of salary is to be found the most marked upward movement. Contrast the mean pre-service weekly salary of $43.31 with the adjusted mean post-blindness weekly salary of $68.10 for all post-blindness positions, and $73.42 for the adjusted mean current weekly salary.

Thirteen members of this study report having only one job since leaving their duplicity, three have two different positions, and one has three different positions. The range of occupational levels of all positions is from level one to level seven, with the mean post-highness level at 4.82. When only the current positions of all respondents subjects is considered, the mean occupational level improves to 4.52.

The salary range for all 52 post-highness positions is from $10.00 to over $800.00 weekly, with the mean post-highness weekly salary $98.19. This mean is very strongly influenced by two extremely high salaries. If these are omitted from the calculation, the mean becomes $88.10, which is probably more representative of the entire group. The mean post-highness weekly salary of present positions for the seventeen employees is $106.00. Here again, if the two extremely high salaries are omitted, the mean is $71.46, which is probably a more accurate reflection of the entire group.

The employed Outreland veterans appear to have less mobility along the occupational ladder. They start on the relatively skilled level prior to service. On leaving the Lind Readjustment Center, they are recommended for positions which are, on the average, fairly close to their pre-service level. The average, of all their positions since leaving service is about the same as their pre-service level. While there is a favorable trend upward along the scale shown by the four subjects with a multiple job history all having several changes on the scale, it is not enough to counterbalance the dissatisfactions in the whole group.

In the category of salary is to be found the most marked upward movement. Compare the mean pre-service weekly salary of $42.01 with the adjusted mean post-highness weekly salary of $88.10 for all post-highness positions, and $71.64 for the adjusted mean current weekly salary.

Of interest is the fact that there is only one subject in this group recommended for vending stand operation, in which occupation he is presently employed. For five other subjects, the recommendations of the readjustment center are carried out in post-service employment. In the four other cases, two are employed on lower levels because of personal convenience, in terms of being domiciled near their place of work. The third is employed on a higher level, and the fourth prefers working for himself rather than accept factory discipline.

Table 37 shows that the mean pre-service occupational level of the unemployed of both groups is about the same, although the Trained Group contains two students whose status is relatively more unstable than any of the others. The mean recommendation of the Blind Readjustment Center for those who complete the program with an occupational recommendation is 4.3 for both groups. The two students in the group still represent an unstable element in the data for the Trained Group.

The column captioned "Comments" offers a brief statement of the present status of each of the subjects involved. In the Trained Group, it is at once apparent that the two college students who are trained to be literary writers have made an unwise and relatively unrealistic choice of objectives for which placement is very unlikely. Five of the other Trained Group subjects have such poor attitudes or motivation toward work as to render placement virtually impossible. One of the group is in training as a concert singer, an objective which may be considered as unrealistic as the two literary writers. One who is in training as a machinist, is a good prospect for employment. The onset of pulmonary tuberculosis is the primary cause for his delayed rehabilitation. The tenth veteran is partly deaf, and sets such rigid restrictions on the distance he will travel to work as to render placement difficult. He is, however, considered to be a good prospect for eventual rehabilitation.

TABLE 27

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupations of the Unemployed Blinded Veterans Who Attended a Blind Readjustment Center with the Occupational or Educational Recommendations of the Center and some Comments on their Current Employment Status

10 Unemployed Members of the Trained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Readjustment Center Recommendations	Occupational Level	Comments
1	Cook	5	Simple bench operations	6	Discontinued training in shoe repair; poor work attitude.
2	Counterman	6	Completed pre-vocational exploration		Poor attitude toward work.
3	Dishwasher	7	No vocational plan; poor vocational and social adjustment		Poor adjustment and motivation.
4	Ditchdigger	7	Concert singer	1	In training as a concert singer.
5	Gasoline Service Station Attendant	6	Semi-skilled machine or factory work	5	Developed Pulmonary TB; training delayed; presently in training as a machinist.
6	Loader	7	Routine Factory Operations	6	Poor motivation for work.
7	Machine Operator, Metal	5	Semi-skilled machine or factory work	5	Partially deaf-blind; good worker; difficult to place.
8	Student, College	3	To return to college	3	Completed B.A. and M.A. Degrees in unrealistic objective.
9	Student, High School	4	To enter college	3	Completed B.A. and M.A. Degrees in unrealistic objective.
10	Marine Carpenter, Rough	5	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Worked in semi-skilled occupation for 1½ years; poor motivation for work thereafter.
	Mean Pre-Service Occupational Level	5.2	Mean Recommendation Occupational Level	4.3	

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupations of the Unemployed Migrant Veterans Who Attended a Mid Continent Center with the Occupational Distributions of the Center and Army Counselors on their Current Employment Status

Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Training Center Occupations	Counselors Level	Remarks
1 Cook	3	Simple lunch operations	6	Phenomenal training in nice restaurant; poor work attitudes.
2 Cowherman	8	Complete pre-vocational orientation		Poor attitude toward work.
3 Diamondcutter	7	No vocational plans; poor vocational and social adjustment		Poor adjustment and motivation.
4 Dietitian	7	Dessert stager	1	In training as a dessert stager.
5 Dancing Service Station Attendant	8	Semi-skilled machine or factory work	5	Prevalent Unemployment Th; training delayed; presently in training as a machinist.
6 Loader	7	Routine Factory Operations	5	Poor motivation for work.
7 Machine Operator, Metal	3	Semi-skilled machine or factory work	6	Partially deaf-mute; poor verbal difficult to place.
8 Student, College	1	To return to college	4	Completed 1 yr. Gen'l. Improve in communicative objective.
9 Student, High School	4	To enter college	3	Completed 2 yr. and 1 yr. Improve in communicative objective.
10 Textile Carpenter, Rough	8	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Trouble in semi-skilled occupations Try 12 years; poor motivation for work therapy.
Mean Pre-Service Occupational Level	5.3	Mean Occupational Distributional Level	4.1	

TABLE 37 (Continued)

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupations of the Unemployed Blinded Veterans Who Attended a Blind Readjustment Center with the Occupational or Educational Recommendations of the Center and some Comments on their Current Employment Status

8 Unemployed Members of the Untrained Group

	Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Readjustment Center Recommendations	Occupational Level	Comments
1	Butcher	4	Simple Factory Operation	6	Poor motivation for work.
2	Chauffeur	6	Metal Assembly Work	6	Poor motivation for work.
3	Drill Press Operator	5	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Reversal of roles with wife; poor motivation for work.
4	Machinist	4	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Worked 1946-1947 in semi-skilled factory work; no placement.
5	Shipping Clerk	5	Vending stand or small retail business	3	Salesman, cigars, 1947-1949; looking for another business.
6	Stevedore	7	Operate hobby shop	3	Vending stand, 6 months 1949; somatic disability forced its abandonment.
7	Time Keeper	5	Clerical work	3	Poorly adjusted; poor motivation for work.
8	Truck Driver	6	Operate small parcel delivery business	3	Double arm amputee; partially deaf-blind; placement too difficult; Veteran lives in rural area on Long Island; unwilling to come to New York City.
	Mean Pre-Service Occupational Level	5.3	Mean Recommendation Occupational Level	4.3	

Table 37 Cont'd

A Comparison of Pre-Service Occupations of the Unemployed Skilled Veterans Who Attended a Skill Development Center with the Occupational or Educational Recommendations of the Center and Some Comments on their Current Employment Status

6 Unemployed Members of the Untrained Group

Pre-Service Occupation	Occupational Level	Vocational Development Center Recommendation	Occupational Level	Comments
1 Molder	4	Single factory Operation	6	Poor motivation for work.
2 Clerk-Typ	4	Metal Assembly Work	6	Poor motivation for work.
3 Drill Press Operator	5	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Several of molds still with Pyro molds for work.
4 Machinist	4	Semi-skilled factory work	5	Worked 1946-1947 in semi-skilled factory work; no placement.
5 Shipping Clerk	5	Small, stand or small retail business	3	Salesman, clerk, 1947-1948; Looking for another business.
6 Storekeeper	7	Operate hobby shop	5	Tooling steel, 8 months 1948; remains disabled; turned the employment.
7 Time Keeper	5	Clerical work	5	Poorly adjusted; poor motivation for work.
8 Truck Driver	6	Operate small parcel delivery business	4	Drinks, has neighbor, partially deaf-blind; plummer due difficulty; Veteran lives at Total area on Long Island; unwilling to come to New York City.
Mean Pre-Service Occupational Level	5.3	Mean Recommendation Occupational level	4.9	

In the Untrained Group, four display poor work attitudes or motivation, making placement highly unlikely. Two present such severe physical limitations, stemming from their multiple combat injuries, unrelated to blindness, as to make placement unlikely. Moreover, both of these subjects reside in the suburbs and are unwilling to change their domicile for either training or work. One of the others is a good industrial worker type for whom placement has been difficult in this area, through no fault on his part. The last of this group once had a cigar sales route in the "garment center" of the city. He is trying presently to find a vending stand location in a large office or loft building. He is felt to be quite independent and capable, and will probably be employed eventually.

In general, it would seem that half of both unemployed groups manifest a poor attitude toward work. There are two members, of each group who have severe physical limitations, in addition to blindness, which militate against placement. Of these, the two veterans in the Trained Group are good prospects for eventual employment, which is not true in the case of the two veterans similarly situated in the Untrained Group whose disabilities are relatively uncorrectable. There are three veterans in the Trained Group whose training objectives are considered unrealistic. Two veterans in the Untrained Group have such good motivation toward work, that it is felt they eventually will be placed, one in industry and the other in the sales field.

Table 38 provides a breakdown of current salary of the employed Trained Group, according to selected occupational categories frequently found in studies of the employed blind. Weekly salary of the nine vending stand operators and clerks has a range from $25.00 to $75.00, with the mean salary being $45.56. The single salesman's salary is $50.00 weekly, and the clerk makes $40.00 weekly. Of the three factory process workers, two earn $40.00

In the Untrained Group, that dimly poor work attitude or motivation, making placement highly unlikely. Two persons even secure gainful placement from their weights caused injuries, unrelated to illness, as to more pleasant reality. However, both of these multiple results in the subjects and are unwilling to change their desired job either training or work. One of the others is a good industrial worker type for whom placement has been difficult in this area, through no fault on his part. The last of this group once had a clear sales route in the "Central section" of the city. He is trying presently to find a vending route location in a large office or loft building. He is felt to be quite independent and capable, and will probably be employed eventually.

In general, it would seem that half of both unemployed Group members a poor attitude toward work. There are two members, of each Group who have severe physical limitations, in addition to blindness, which militate against placement. Of these, the two veterans in the Trained Group are good prospects for eventual employment, which is not true in the case of the two veterans similarly situated in the Untrained Group whose disabilities are relatively uncorrectable. There are three veterans in the Trained Group whose training objectives are considered unrealistic. Two veterans in the Untrained Group have such good motivation toward work, that it is felt they eventually will be placed, one in industry and the other in the sales field.

Table 38 provides a breakdown of current salary of the employed Trained Group, according to selected occupational categories frequently found in studies of the employed blind. Weekly salary of the nine vending stand operators and clerks has a range from $28.00 to $76.00, with the mean salary being $48.88. The single engineer's salary is $100.00 weekly, and the clerical makes $40.00 weekly. If the three Factory Process workers, the mean $40.00

TABLE 38

The Salary of Employed Veterans by Occupational Categories

20 Employed Veterans

Trained Group

Weekly Salary	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Packing Operation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
$25.00	1						1	5
28.00	1						1	5
35.00	2						2	10
37.50					1		1	5
40.00			1	2	1		4	20
47.00	1						1	5
50.00	2	1					3	15
51.00				1			1	5
65.00	1					1	2	10
70.00						1	1	5
75.00	1					1	2	10
150.00						1	1	5
Total	9	1	1	3	2	4	20	100
Mean Salary	$45.56	$50.00	$40.00	$43.66	$38.75	$90.00	$53.43	

weekly, and one earns $51.00 weekly with the mean salary $43.66. The two packers earn $37.50 and $40.00 per week respectively, so that their mean salary is $38.75. As might be expected, the professional or managerial workers are by far the most highly paid. Their salaries range from $65.00 to $150.00 weekly, with the mean at $90.00. The mean salary for the entire Trained Group is $53.43. Fifty per cent earn $50.00 or more per week. Thirty per cent earn $65.00 or more per week, which salary level encompasses all four veterans in the professional or managerial category and only two of the vending stand operators.

Table 39 provides for the employed Untrained veterans the same analysis of current salary found in the preceeding table for the employed Trained vet-

TABLE 38

The Salary of Employed Veterans by Occupational Categories

30 Employed Veterans

Weekly Salary	Trained Troops							
	Trades Found	Skilled Trades	Clerical	Factory Operatives	Managerial or Professional	Number	Total Number
$20.00	1					1	3
25.00	1					1	5
35.00	2					2	10
37.50				1		1	5
40.00			1	1		4	20
47.00	1					1	4
60.00	2	1				3	15
65.00			1			1	5
85.00	1				1	2	10
70.00					1	1	5
75.00	1				1	2	10
150.00					1	1	5
Total Men	9	1	1	2	4	30	100
Salary	$16.87	$20.00	$40.00	$42.50	$50.00	$32.43	

Thirty per cent earn $35.00 or more per week, which salary level encompasses all four veterans in the professional or managerial category and only two of the trading shops operators.

Table 39 provides for the employed Unskilled veterans the same analysis of earned salary shown in the preceding table for the employed Trained vet-

TABLE 39

The Salary of Employed Veterans by Occupational Categories

17 Employed Veterans

Untrained Group

Salary	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Packing Operation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
$10.00		1					1	5.9
48.00					1		1	5.9
50.00					1		1	5.9
57.00				1			1	5.9
60.00		1		2			3	17.5
69.00				1			1	5.9
70.00	1						1	5.9
83.00					1		1	5.9
96.00				1			1	5.9
100.00						1	1	5.9
110.00						2	2	11.7
119.00				1			1	5.9
200.00						1	1	5.9
500.00						1	1	5.9
Total	1	2	0	6	3	5	17	100
Mean Salary	$70.00	$35.00	--	$76.83	$60.33	$204.00	$106.00	

erans. The weekly salary of the vending stand operator is $70.00. Of the two veterans in sales work, one earns $10.00 weekly, the other earns $60.00 weekly, making the mean $35.00. There are no clerks in this group. For the six veterans who are in process or factory occupations, the range of salary received is from $57.00 to $119.00 weekly with the mean salary $76.83. There are three subjects who are packers, and their salary range is from $48.00 to $83.00 weekly, with the mean salary being $60.33. The five professional or managerial veterans, as would be expected, are paid considerably better than the rest of the Untrained Group, their salary range being from $100.00 to $500.00, and the mean salary $106.00 per week.

TABLE 39

The Salary of Employed Veterans by Occupational Categories

17 Employed Veterans

Salary	Vending Machine Operators	Motor Route Drivers	Electrical Technicians	Mechanical Technicians	Total Number	%
$ 80.00		1			1	5.9
85.00				1	1	5.9
90.00				1	1	5.9
95.00			1		1	5.9
100.00		1			1	5.9
105.00			1		1	5.9
110.00	1				1	5.9
115.00				1	1	5.9
120.00			1		1	5.9
125.00				1	1	5.9
130.00				1	1	5.9
135.00				1	1	5.9
140.00				1	1	5.9
145.00				1	1	5.9
150.00				1	1	5.9
155.00				1	1	5.9
160.00				1	1	5.9
165.00				1	1	5.9
170.00				1	1	5.9
Total	1	2	0	15	18	100
Mean Salary	$110.00	$120.00	---	$152.33	$145.00	$141.67

Unemployed Veterans

Of the two veterans in sales work, one earns $140.00 weekly, the other earns $90.00 weekly, making the mean $115.00. There are no clerical male grads. Of the six veterans who are in Factory Occupations, the range of salary received is from $80.00 to $130.00 weekly with the mean salary $97.33. There are three analysts who are lawyers, and their salary range is from $145.00 to $200.00 weekly, with the mean salary being $180.00. The five Paraprofessional or managerial veterans, as would be expected, are paid considerably better than the rest of the Unemployed Group, their salary range being from $100.00 to $200.00, and the mean salary $150.00 per week.

About 88 per cent of this group earn at least $50.00 per week, and over 50 per cent earn at least $70.00 per week. There are 35.3 per cent earning $100.00 per week or more. It is interesting to note, that, of the six veterans included in this last salary group, four are totally blind. The two highest paid of all the veterans of the study, have relatively good residual vision.

Comparing both table 38 and 39, it does appear that, salarywise, the Untrained Group is considerably better able to support itself, than is the Trained Group in every occupational category.

TABLE 40

Duration of Employment

20 Employed of Trained Group
17 Employed of Untrained Group

Number of Years Employed To Nearest Year	Trained Group	Untrained Group
1	2	0
2	4	0
3	1	1
4	3	0
5	4	3
6	3	2
7	2	4
8	1	6
9	0	1
Total	20	17
Mean Years of Employment	4.25	6.76

Table 40 shows the duration of employment of the employed of both groups. The range is from three years to nine years, with the mean period of employment at 6.76 years for the employed veterans of the Untrained Group. The range of the employed veterans of the Trained Group is from one year to eight years, with the mean at 4.25 years.

Almost 98 per cent of this group earn at least $80.00 per week, and over 60 per cent earn at least $90.00 per week. There are 25.8 per cent earning $100.00 per week or more. It is interesting to note, that, of the six veterans included in this last salary group, four are totally blind. The two highest paid of all the veterans of the study, have relatively good vocational vision.

Comparing both tells 38 and 39, it does appear that, initially, the Trained Group is considerably better able to support itself, than is the Untrained Group in every occupational category.

TABLE 40

Duration of Employment

Duration of Years Employed In Present Job	Trained Group	Untrained Group
1	3	3
2	4	0
3	1	1
4	5	0
5	4	3
6	3	2
7	2	4
8	1	6
9	0	1
Total	30	17
Mean Years of Employment	4.13	6.76

Table 40 shows the duration of employment of the employed of both Groups. The range is from three years to nine years, with the mean period of employment at 6.76 years for the employed veterans of the Untrained Group. The Trained Group in every occupational category is considerably better able to support itself, than is the Untrained Group in every occupational category.

In general it may be said that there are relatively few job changes in both groups. Where there are such changes, they generally reflect an improvement in occupational level without a prolonged period of unemployment intervening.

TABLE 41

Hours of Work per Week

20 Employed Veterans of Trained Group
17 Employed Veterans of Untrained Group

Hours Worked Per Week	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
24	1	5	0	0.0
35	2	10	4	23.6
40	10	50	9	52.8
42	1	5	0	0.0
45	3	15	0	0.0
48	1	5	1	5.9
50	0	0	3	17.7
55	1	5	0	0.0
60	1	5	0	0.0
Total	20	100	17	100
Mean Weekly Hours	41.7		41.06	

In table 41 is presented an analysis of the hours generaly worked by the employed members of both groups. The working week of the Trained Group ranges from a 24 hour week to a 60 hour week, with the mean at 41.7 hours per week. The Untrained Group's working week ranges from a 35 hour week to a 50 hour week, with the mean at 41.06.

About 50 per cent of both groups work the standard 40 hour week. There are three extreme cases in the Trained Group, one under-employed and two who work excessive hours by normally accepted standards.

TABLE XI

Hours of Work per Week

Hours Worked Per Week	Trained Group		Untrained Group	
	Number	%	Number	%
24	1	2	0	0.0
36	2	10	4	28.6
40	10	50	8	57.2
42	1	2	0	0.0
48	5	18	0	0.0
49	1	2	1	8.2
50	0	0	1	14.2
56	1	2	0	0.0
60	1	2	0	0.0
Total	20	100	14	100
Mean Weekly Hours	41.7		41.00	

In table XI is presented an analysis of the hours formerly worked by the employed members of both groups. The working week of the Trained Group ranges from a 24 hour week to a 60 hour week, with the mean at 41.7 hours per week. The Untrained Group's working week ranges from a 36 hour week to a 60 hour week, with the mean at 41.00.

About 50 per cent of both groups work the standard 40 hour week. There are three workers among the Trained Group, one unemployed and two who work excessive hours by normally accepted standards.

In general it may be said that there are relatively few job changes in both groups. Where there are such changes, they generally reflect an improvement in vocational level after a prolonged period of unemployment.

TABLE 42

A. Residual Vision Related to Type of Present Employment

20 Employed Veterans of the Trained Group

Vision	Code	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Packing Operation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
Total Loss	1	2	1		1			4	20
Light Perception	2	1						1	5
1/200	3							0	0
2/300	4							0	0
2/200 & Central Scotoma	5							0	0
2/200	6	1					2	3	15
5/200 & Central Scotoma	7	1						1	5
5/200	8	2		1	1	1	1	6	30
10/200	9	1						1	5
15/200	10							0	0
20/200 & Central Scotoma	11							0	0
20/200 & Field Defect	12							0	0
20/200 Field Defect Only	13				1		1	2	10
	14	1				1		2	10
Total		9	1	1	3	2	4	20	100

Table 42 indicates that the amount of residual vision bears no relationship apparently to the type of work done. While it cannot be denied that there are some specific jobs which a totally blind person simply cannot hope to do, there appears to be no doubt, from the distribution in this table, that every individual can work at a job within the general field of his interest which will ensure a modicum of job satisfaction.

TABLE 42

A. Tactual Vision Related to Type of Present Employment

20 Employed Veterans of the Trained Group

Vision	Code	Vending Stand	Sales Clerical	Precise Assembly	Packing	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
Total Loss	1	1	1				2	10
Light Perception	2	1					1	5
1/200	3						0	0
2/200	4						0	0
3/200 & Central Scotoma	5						0	0
5/200 & Central Scotoma	6	1				1	2	10
8/200 & Central Scotoma	7	1					1	5
8/200	8	2	1	1	1	1	6	30
10/200	9	1					1	5
15/200	10						0	0
20/200 & Central Scotoma	11						0	0
20/200 & Field Defect	12						0	0
20/200 & Field Defect	13		1			1	2	10
Only 14 Degrees	14	1			1		2	10
Total		5	1	1	2	2	20	100

Table 42 indicates that the amount of residual vision bears no relation-
ship apparently to the type of work done. This is cannot be denied that
there are some specific jobs which a totally blind person simply cannot hope
to do. There appears to be no doubt, from the distribution in this table,
that every individual can count on a job within the general field of his
interest which will assure a medium of job satisfaction.

TABLE 42 (Cont'd)

B. Residual Vision Related to Type of Present Employment

17 Employed Veterans of the Untrained Group

Vision	Code	Vending Stand	Sales	Clerical	Process or Factory	Packing Operation	Managerial or Professional	Total Number	%
Total Loss	1		1		2	1	3	7	41.0
Light Perception	2					1		1	5.9
1/200	3							0	0.0
2/300	4							0	0.0
2/200 and Central Scotoma	5				1			1	5.9
2/200	6	1						1	5.9
5/200 and Central Scotoma	7							0	0.0
5/200	8				1		1	2	11.8
10/200	9					1		1	5.9
15/200	10		1					1	5.9
20/200 and Central Scotoma	11				1		1	2	11.8
20/200 and Field Defect	12							0	0.0
20/200 Field Defect	13				1			1	5.9
Only	14							0	0.0
Total		1	2	0	6	3	5	17	100

In the Trained Group, 25 per cent of the jobs are held by subjects with light perception or total blindness, while the comparable figure, in the Untrained Group, is 46.9 per cent. In the Trained Group, 75 per cent of the jobs are held by subjects whose vision is no greater than 5/200 while the comparable figure for the Untrained Group is 70.5 per cent.

From an examination of Table 43, it may be seen that the size of salary earned bears no relationship to the degree of visual impairment, or to whether or not blindness is incurred through disease or combat.

TABLE 42 (Cont'd)

B. Medical Visual Defect in Type of Present Employment

1) Employed Veterans of the Unrevised Group

Vision	Code Number	Total Visual Defects	Partial Visual Defects	Refusing Spectacles	Occupational Hazard	Total Number	%
Total loss of light perception	1	1	2	1	3	7	41.2
Amblyopia	2			1		1	5.9
1/200	3					0	0.0
3/200	4					0	0.0
4/200 and central							
Amblyopia	5		1			1	5.9
5/200	6	1				1	5.9
6/200 and central							
Amblyopia	7					0	0.0
8/200	8		1		1	2	11.8
10/200	9			1		1	5.9
15/200	10	1				1	5.9
20/200 and Central							
Scotoma	11		1		1	2	11.8
20/200 and Visual Defects						0	0.0
Defects	13					0	0.0
20/200	13		1			1	5.9
Visual Defect Only	14					0	0.0
Total		1 2	6	3	5	17	100

In this Trained Group, 88 per cent of the jobs are held by employees with light perception or total blindness, while the corresponding figure, in the Untrained Group, is 45.8 per cent. In the Trained Group, 76 per cent of the jobs are held by employees whose vision is no greater than 5/200 while the corresponding figure for the Untrained Group is 70.8 per cent.

From an examination of Table 43, it may be seen that the rise of military career bears no relationship to the degree of visual impairment, or to whether or not blindness is incurred through disease or combat.

TABLE 43

A. Residual Vision Related to Salary Earned Weekly and Combat or Non-Combat Origin of Disability

20 Employed Veterans of the Trained Group

Salary	Vision Code 1 Total Loss	2 Light Perception	3 ≤1/200	4 ≤2/300	5 2/200 and Central Scotoma	6 ≤2/200	7 5/200 and Central Scotoma	8 ≤5/200	9 10/200	10 15/200	11 20/200 and Cent.Scotoma	12 20/200 and Field Defect	13 20/200	14 Field Defect Only	Combat	Non-Combat
$25.00								1							1	0
28.00							1								0	1
35.00	1								1						2	0
37.50														1	0	1
40.00	1							3							1	3
47.00								1							1	0
50.00	1	1				1									1	2
51.00													1		0	1
65.00						1								1	1	1
70.00						1									0	1
75.00	1												1		2	0
150.00								1							0	1
Combat	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	
Non-Combat	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2		11
Mean Salary	$50.00	50.00	-	-	-	$61.66	28.00	57.00	35.00	-	-	-	63.00	51.25		

Comparing both groups of employed veterans by vision category, Table 43 reveals that the totally blind of the Untrained Group earn $38.43 more per week, on the average, than do similarly handicapped of the Trained Group. In every other category where there is representation in both group, there is a consistent pattern of higher earnings in favor of the Untrained Group.

TABLE 43

B. Technical Terms Relating to Safety during Normal Toxicity and Limits or Thresholds Cycle of Humidity

20 Employed Tolerance of the Trained Group

| Safety | | |

TABLE 43 (Cont'd)

B. Residual Vision Related to Salary Earned Weekly and Combat or Non-Combat Origin of Disability

17 Employed Veterans of the Untrained Group

	Vision Code															
Salary[1]	Total Loss 1	Light Perception 2	1/200 3	2/300 4	2/200 and Central Scotoma 5	2/200 6	5/200 and Central Scotoma 7	5/200 8	10/200 9	15/200 10	20/200 and Central Scotoma 11	20/200 and Field Defect 12	20/200 13	Field Defect Only 14	Combat	Non-Combat
$10.00										1					0	1
48.00									1						1	0
50.00		1													1	0
57.00								1							0	1
60.00	2				1										2	1
69.00													1		0	1
70.00						1									0	1
83.00	1														0	1
96.00	1														1	0
100.00	1														0	1
110.00	2														2	0
119.00											1				1	0
200.00								1							0	1
500.00											1				0	1
Combat	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	
Non-Combat	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0		9
Mean Salary	$88.43	$50.	-	-	60.	70.	-	$128.50	48.	10.	309.50	-	69.	-		

Four subgroups are treated under the category "race or ethnic group" only because available records fail to differentiate more adequately in this area. While this speaks eloquently in favor of a democracy in time of conflict, it does make this table more limited in scope from the sociological point of view.

Table 44 shows that the negro subjects, considering the population as a whole, represent twenty per cent of the total group, have about eleven

TABLE A3 (Cont'd)

3. Technical Items Related to Salary-Earned Vacation and Leaves or Non-Vacation Units of Timeshift

17 Employed Persons of the Unlisted Group

Items Code

Salary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Cum. Freq.
$12.00										1						0	1	
42.00									1							1	0	
56.00	1															1	0	
87.00						1										4	1	
88.00					1											1	1	
93.00													X			0	1	
102.00								1								0	1	
98.00	1															0	1	
98.00	1															1	0	
100.00	1															0	1	
110.00	2															2	0	
113.00											1					1	0	
200.00						1										0	1	
600.00											1					0	1	
Cumul. Freq.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8		
Non-Cumul. Freq.		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		4	
Mean	139.																	
Salary	-	-	60.	70.	-	[illegible]	80.	139.	[illegible]	-	82.	-						

Four employees are treated under the category "none or which group only because available records fail to differentiate more adequately in this area. While this grade classification is favor of a Democrat in view of numbers. It does make this table more limited in scope from the sociological point of view.

Table A4 shows that the above employee, considering the population as a whole, represent nearly per cent of the total group, have about eleven

TABLE 44

Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

37 Members of the Trained Group
33 Members of the Untrained Group

Racial or Ethnic Subgroup	Trained Group				Untrained Group			
	Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White (Christian)	13	65.0	7	41.1	14	82.3	12	75.0
Negro	3	15.0	8	47.1	1	5.9	2	12.5
Puerto Rican (White)	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	0.0
Jewish (White)	4	20.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	2	12.5
Total	20	100	17	100	17	100	16	100

per cent of the employment, and about thirty per cent of the unemployment. Of fourteen Negroes in the group, only four are employed.

The Jewish subjects represent about eleven per cent of the population, have about 13.5 per cent of the employment, and about nine per cent of the unemployment.

The Puerto Rican (white) subjects represent about 2.9 per cent of the population, have about 2.7 per cent of the employment and about three per cent of the unemployment.

The white (Christian) subjects represent about 65.7 per cent of the population, have about 75 per cent of the employment, and about 57.5 per cent of the unemployment.

In general, it appears that while the white Christians and Jews are more than maintaining their relative employment positions in the group, the Puerto Ricans (white) are just maintaining themselves and the Negroes are falling far behind. It is significant to note here that 43.5 per cent of the white Christians, 50 per cent of the Puerto Ricans (white), 66.6 per

TABLE XX

Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

M Number of the Textual Group
N Number of the Observed Group

Racial or Ethnic Subgroup	Textual Group				Observed Group			
	Employed Number		Unemployed Number		Employed Number		Unemployed Number	
	M	%	M	%	N	%	N	%
White (Caucasian)	12	12.0	7	41.1	14	82.4	12	70.6
Negro	8	11.0	8	47.1	1	5.9	3	17.6
Puerto Rican (White)	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	0.0
Jewish (White)	4	50.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	2	11.8
Total	50	100	17	100	17	100	17	100

per cent of the employed, and about thirty per cent of the unemployed.

Of fifteen Negroes in the group, only four are employed.

The Jewish subjects represent about eleven per cent of the population, have about 17.6 per cent of the employment, and about nine per cent of the unemployment.

The Puerto Rican (white) subjects represent about 5.9 per cent of the population, have about 5.9 per cent of the employment and about three per cent of the unemployment.

The white (Caucasian) subjects represent about 82.4 per cent of the population, have about 12 per cent of the employment, and about 17.6 per cent of the unemployment.

In general, it appears that while the white Christians and Jews are more often maintaining their textual employment positions in the group, the Puerto Rican (white) are just maintaining themselves and the Negroes are failing for behind. It is significant to note here that 41.2 per cent of the white Christians, 50 per cent of the Puerto Rican (white), 94.6 per

cent of the Jews and 78.6 per cent of the Negroes are in the Trained Group. The implications of these observations will be discussed further in Chapter V.

TABLE 45

Correlation Coefficient Between the Judgments of the Raters

Social Worker Rating Scale	Trained Group	P[1]	Untrained Group	P[2]
1 Atmosphere of the Home	.95	.01	.90	.01
2 Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	.79	.01	.83	.01
3 Blind Veteran's Social Status in the Family	.64	.01	.90	.01
4 Family Attitude of Protectiveness Toward the Blind Veteran	.80	.01	.86	.01
5 Veteran's Attachment to Family	.58	.01	.76	.01
6 Veteran's Gneral Adjustment	.54	.01	.90	.01
7 Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	.85	.01	.77	.01
8 Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	.79	.01	.10	Insig.
9 Modes of Veteran's Adjustment	.83	.01	.90	.01

Table 45 shows the intercorrelation between the judgments of the two social workers who rated all members of the population, by means of a rating scale, in the nine areas indicated in the table. With only one exception, the correlation coefficients are uniformly quite high, ranging from .54 to .95, and all significant at least at the one per cent level of confidence.

An insignificant coefficient of correlation of .10 is noted in the Untrained Group on scale 8 (Veterans Adjustment to Work Life). This group and scale represent the smallest number of veterans evaluated, having an N of 17. Despite the extremely low r it is noted that there is 64.7 per cent agreement between the judgment of the raters or eleven of seventeen cases. They disagree in five cases (29.4 per cent) by only one rating step interval, and in only one case (5.9 per cent) is there as much as a two step interval disagreement in the ratings.

1. H. E. Garrett, Statistics in Psychology and Education. New York: Longmans Green and Company, 1947. p. 190.

The implications of these observations will be discussed further in Chapter 7.

TABLE 45

Correlation Coefficients between the Judgments of the Nature

Social Factor Rating Scale	Trained Group p_1	Untrained Group p_2
1 Atmosphere of the Home	.96 .01	.10 .01
2 Acceptance or Rejection of the Veteran	.79 .01	.83 .01
3 Allow Veteran's Social Status in the Family	.64 .01	.80 .01
4 Family Attitude of Protectiveness Toward the Allied Veteran	.80 .01	.84 .01
5 Veteran's Adjustment to Family	.64 .01	.78 .01
6 Veteran's General Adjustment	.64 .01	.80 .01
7 Veteran's Adjustment to Leisure	.60 .01	.17 .01
8 Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	.72 .01	.10 Insig.
9 Value of Veteran's Adjustment	.62 .01	.10 .01

Table 45 shows the intercorrelation between the judgments of the two social workers who rated all members of the population, by means of a rating scale, in the nine areas indicated in the table. With only one exception, the correlation coefficients are uniformly quite high, ranging from .64 to .96, and all significant at least at the one per cent level of confidence.

An insignificant coefficient of correlation of .10 is noted in the Untrained Group on scale 8 (Veterans Adjustment to Work Life). This group and scale represented the smallest number of veterans evaluated, having an N of 17. Despite the extremely low r it is noted that there is 99.7 per cent agreement between the judgment of the raters on eleven of seventeen cases. They disagree in five cases (29.4 per cent) by only one rating step interval, and in only one case (5.9 per cent) is there as much as a two step interval disagreement in the ratings.

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1. H. E. Garrett, Statistics in Psychology and Education, New York: Longmans Green and Company, 1947, p. 190.

Although on first examination such a low correlation might appear disturbing, some explanation can be made for it statistically. "It is well known, that other things being equal, the size of a coefficient of correlation is very much affected by the heterogeneity of the population on which it is computed."[1] "The greater the homogeneity and restriction in range of a group, the lower will be the correlation."[2] The particular group evaluated not only has the smallest number but is also very highly selective. It is composed entirely of blinded veterans, all untrained, and employed virtually all of the time since the onset of blindness. It is also most resourceful, both in personality and socio-economic status, and is very homogeneous in age and experience.

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1. Peters and VanVoorhis, Statistical Procedures and Their Mathematical Bases, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York 1940, p. 208.
2. Quinn McNemar, Psychological Statistics, John Wiley and Sons, New York 1949, pp. 125-6.

Although on first examination such a low correlation might appear disturbing, some explanation can be made for it statistically. It is well known, that other things being equal, the size of a coefficient of correlation is very much affected by the heterogeneity of the population on which it is computed."[2] The greater the homogeneity and restriction in range of a group, the lower will be the correlation."[3] The particular group evaluated not only has the smallest number but is also very highly selective. It is composed entirely of picked veterans, all unmarried, and employed virtually all of the time when the chance of idleness. It is also most reasonable, both in personality and socio-economic status, and is very homogeneous in age and experience.

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1. Peters and Van Voorhis, Statistical Procedures and Their Mathematical Bases, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York City, p. 324.
2. Quinn McNemar, Psychological Statistics, John Wiley and Sons, New York City, pp. 157-8.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter is concerned with a discussion of the procedures employed in this study, the results of the research as they relate to the main and sub-problems of the study, the basic hypothesis, and the implications of the findings for research.

Procedure

It would have been of material benefit to this study had it been physically possible to adequately interview and test each blinded subject within a reasonably short span of time. Unfortunately this proved to be an impossibility. Unlike some educational research, which gathers its subjects in a classroom, where one or two testing sessions complete the accumulation of data, this study, requiring individual interviews and the reading of the personality inventories to each subject in his home, place of work, or in a hospital, brought about a considerable spread in the time it took to develop this study from its inception.

The inadequacy of instruments, with which blinded subjects could be tested, was another factor with which the study had to contend. On the other hand, the relative wealth of medical, social, educational, and vocational data accumulated on each subject in the local Veterans Administra-

tion Regional Office, was of material advantage to the study and permitted a more longitudinal approach to the educational and vocational aspects of the study.

The Intercorrelations among the Personality Measures

In general, the Bell and the Bauman personality inventories are related significantly in a large majority of the scales, which purport to evaluate health, social, and emotional adjustment in the correlation matrix of this study, as shown on page 41. The Social Worker Rating Scales are related to the two (2) inventories in a relatively more limited manner.

On the basis of the results of the intercorrelation of slected scales of the three personality measuring instruments in the matrix, the following statements may be made, with reference to the two groups under study.

Home Adjustment

How the Trained veteran sees his blindness, regards himself as a blind person, and how he interacts with his family and social community, seems to vary directly with his own social status in the family, and the degree of attachment that exists within his family.

Among the Untrained veterans, generally adequate home conditions are accompanied by friendly and harmonious family relations, conducive to emotional security. The family accepts the veteran, taking pride in his achievements, and includes him in its social activities, with consideration for his needs. Here he feels he is important, but is still encouraged to fend for himself, so long as no real danger exists.

Health Adjustment

Health adjustment and the absence or presence of the ordinary physical complaints are quite obviously related.

Social Adjustment

Both groups of veterans are generally adequate in their social relations, with a tendency to be slightly aggressive. This adequacy in social relations is related significantly to a willingness to seek social contacts, rather than withdraw from the group, to a relative absence of inferiority feelings or inability to meet competition. Social adjustment is also related significantly to the way the individual regards himself as a blinded person, and the manner in which his family and community react to him.

Emotional Adjustment

The Trained Group has about average emotional stability, which is associated significantly with an absence of neurotic traits. Its members believe that their general treatment h s been fair and manifest little suspicion or distrust of others. Feeling equal to their sighted peers, they are unafraid of competition. A significantly close relationship exists between the way the veteran regards himself as a blinded person, and his interaction with family and social environment. Associated significantly with this is an optimistic outlook and a heightened morale, despite disability.

Although somewhat self-conscious of their disability limitations, the Trained veterans are, more or less, accepting their handicap and trying to substitute their remaining assets as compensation. They tend to be somewhat over aggressive as a group, almost crusading for the cause of the handicapped, and frequently resent criticism.

The Untrained Group is slightly better emotionally adjusted than the Trained Group. This is related significantly to an absence of neurotic traits, and a feeling that it has generally received fair treatment. Its members are unsuspicious of the motives of others, feel equal to their sighted peers, and do not fear competition. Associated significantly with

this, is an almost euphoric outlook on life, and an extremely high morale. This good emotional adjustment is also associated significantly with the general attitude the veterans have toward themselves as blinded persons in a sighted world, and the manner in which they interact with their families and within their social community.

Occupational Adjustment

The employed blinded veterans are, generally speaking, satisfied with their jobs. This job satisfaction is accompanied by a very high state of morale, and a rather optimistic outlook toward the future. It is related significantly to their general attitude towards themselves as blinded persons in a sighted world, the manner in which they interact with their families, and within their own social community.

In the Trained Group, in addition, job satisfaction is related significantly to a willingness to seek out social contacts, as opposed to withdrawing from the group.

Summary

Reviewing the pattern of interaction in the various scales of adjustment of the three personality instruments, it is apparent that there is a significant relationship manifested between the Bell Social, Emotional and Occupational Scales and the Bauman Scale 7 (Attitude re Blindness), in both groups. There is also a significant relationship shown between the latter scale and Social Worker Rating Scale 3 (Social Status in the Family) and the Scale 5 (Attachment to Family) in the Trained Group.

Sommers[1] has demonstrated how vital is the interaction between parent and child in the latter's development. "...the blinded individuals tended

1. Vita S. Sommers, The Influence of Parental Attitudes and Social Environment on the Personality Development of the Adolescent Blind, p. 103.

and which their social acceptability.

a stated end), and the manner in which they intervene with their fellow

general attitude the persons have toward themselves as ritual persons in

This term eventually refers to also associated objectionably with the

"...the kind of [illegible] which [illegible] and an extremely high motiva-

tion to [illegible] with [illegible] in the [illegible] group.

Personality characteristics [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

to make a wholesome personal and social adjustment whenever their early life afforded them a reasonable amount of economic, physical and emotional security, whenever they were full accepted by the members of their family, and the parents were able to face their handicap in an objective way." The reaction of the social environment to blindness is the major source of maladjustment in the child.[1]

From the results of the present study, it would appear that these conclusions apply with equal force to those blinded in the prime of life who unlike the population of Sommers' study, have been sighted throughout the formative childhood period.

The findings of this intercorrelation study have been confirmed more recently by Bauman[2] in her study of 443 blind in six middle Atlantic States, who found, "...that the major differences measurable by psychological tests, between those who succeed and those who fail in jobs suited to blind persons, are in mental ability and attitudes toward their blindness."[3]

Results

The results of personality tests and their interpretation must be used with caution, for allowance must always be made for inherent "unreliability" in any type of self-rating personality inventory. Responses to such instruments, quite frequently, will reflect resistances such as omissions, evasions, rationalizations, self-deception, and deliberate dishonesty.

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1. Ibid, p. 103.
2. Mary K. Bauman, Adjustment to Blindness, A Study as Reported by the Committee to Study Adjustment to Blindness, State Council for the Blind, Dept. of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, September, 1954. p. XIII + 198.
3. Ibid, p. 180.

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Summary

The results of personality tests and their interpretation must be used with caution, the clinician must always be ready for inherent "unreliability" in any type of self-rating personality inventory. Responses to such instruments, quite frequently, will reflect reluctance such as rationalizations, evasions, self-deception, and deliberate distortion.

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1. Ibid., p. 109.
2. Mary R. Bennett, "Counseling the Blind Adult," A Study as Reported by the Counselors to Their Clients, Columbia Studies Council for the Blind, Dept. of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, 1948, p. XIII & 120.
3. Ibid., p. 120.

The findings of this study must be interpreted in terms of significant differences, and the relative magnitude of the mean scores.

Personal-Social Adjustment

In answer to the first sub-problem as to whether there is a difference in the personal-social adjustment of the two veteran groups, the study indicates that both groups are generally well adjusted in these areas. On tests of personality adjustment, both groups average above the normative samples for the tests, with the exception of Health Adjustment on the Bell; and Somatic Symptoms on the Bauman. In a comparison of both groups on 22 scales of adjustment, there were 21 with no significant differences. There is a significant difference in favor of the Untrained Group on the Bell Emotional Scale. Although the magnitude of the difference between scores of both groups is never large enough to be considered significant with the single exception, already noted, there does appear to be a trend in favor of the Untrained Group. With the exception of the critical ratio for Social Worker Rating Scale 7 (Adjustment to Handicap), every critical ratio for the 21 other adjustment scales is in favor of the Untrained Group.

Review of Individual Case Studies

The population of this study is preponderantly drawn from the Army, is generally of enlisted status, usually in the lower three grades. There are only two former officers, both found in the Untrained Group. While the average service of the Trained Group is about three years, the average service of the Untrained Group is about 3.5 years.

The average age of onset of blindness in the Trained Group is 27 years. In the Untrained Group the average is 27.52 years. That the groups are so homogeneous is considered a reflection of military requirements. The average veteran has been blinded about 7.6 years, which coincides with the period of greatest military activity in World War II.

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Both veteran groups are predominantly married, having an equal number of married members, and approximately an equal number of single members. The Trained Group appears to demonstrate greater marital instability, having more than twice the number of broken marriages. The marriage rate of these veterans as a group exceeds the general population figures in the 1953 census. While the Trained Group more than doubles the broken marriage rate of the general population in the 1953 census, the Untrained Group just equals it.

The majority of all veterans is shown as having married after becoming blind. The Trained Group figure is considerably greater than the Untrained in this respect. The average family of the Trained Group is only slightly smaller than that of the Untrained Group. The typical Trained Group family is likely to have one child, that of the Untrained Group, two children, a refection, perhaps, of the fact that the Untrained Group has 5 times as many veterans married before entering service. In general, family size is considered to be similar to that of other veteran groups.

If home ownership is an index of stability, then the Untrained Group is relatively more stable, since its members occupy their own homes to a considerably larger degree than do the Trained. In still another way are they more independent. A far greater percentage of the Trained Group lives alone or with relatives, than does the Untrained Group.

The acceptance of the cane or guide dog is to many of the blinded an index of their adjustment to disability, since it singles them out to the sighted as a separate and distinct group, to be protected, and freed of the need to face the reality of the competitive, sighted world. In both groups, there are undoubtedly many who never use a cane or guide dog, who really have dire need for such assistance in travel, but by dint of much exposure, to hazard and frustration, are daily demonstrating how

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great is their resistance to being recognized among the majority, sighted world, as blinded persons.

Among the employed, of both groups, considerably more than half have sufficient vision in varying degrees, to travel without canes or guide dogs. More of the Trained Group claim to have sufficient vision to travel than their counterpart in the Untrained Group. The Trained rely more heavily on the cane, the Untrained rely on both cane and dog about equally. The total who use cane and dog in both groups of the employed blinded is about equal at 35 percent of each group. Only one employed veteran, in the Untrained Group, with nill vision persists in traveling only with a sighted guide.

In the unemployed blinded of both groups, there is a marked decline in the number with travel vision. Only about half of the Trained and about one third of the Untrained are able to travel without any assistance. On the other hand, more than half of both groups utilize either the cane or a guide dog. This represents a very considerable difference from the comparable figures in the employed groups, and suggests the relatively obvious association between total loss of vision and unemployment. Two of the unemployed Untrained Group rely entirely on sighted assistance in traveling. Thus, only in the Untrained, employed and unemployed, do we find reliance on human guides.

Another of the common indices of acceptance of blindness is the knowledge and use of Braille. The Trained, as a group, exceed the Untrained to a considerable degree in their acknowledged use of Braille.

The variety of leisure time activity of the blinded veterans is quite extensive. The diversity and number of persons indulging in such activity favors the Trained Group by about eight to one. The Untrained are more attracted to their social community and its affairs. They tend to be less inclined to overtly aggressive physical activity such as golf, swimming,

bowling, and the gymnasium, and are more social in their recreation. The Trained Group are more apt to concentrate on exchanging home visits with close friends, or entertaining at home. They also favor the relatively more aggressive recreational games, but this is recognized as perhaps being a reflection of their much greater diversity of leisure time interests. More of the Trained seem to gravitate toward solitary types of leisure time activities.

Educational Adjustment

The study, in reference to the second sub-problem, as to whether there is a difference in the educational adjustment of the two groups, must be understood in terms of its main problem. The essential difference between the groups is the fact that only one of them has been in vocational rehabilitation training. The educational adjustment data herein discussed are therefore primarily concerned with pre-morbid general academic attainment, an evaluation of the outcome of the process of counseling and training provided by the Blind Readjustment Center, and the Veterans Administration. Since a large segment of both groups has attended a Blind Readjustment Center, an evaluation of the results of such training may very well be considered as an aspect of their education. The education and training aspects of this study are essentially framed as the transition process to the vocational adjustment area, with which this study is ultimately concerned. From the point of view of the outcomes of counseling and readjustment training at the Blind Readjustment Center, the vocational rehabilitation training under Veterans Administration auspices, and pre-morbid general educational background, it may be stated that the findings of this study indicate that the Untrained Group is better educationally adjusted than the Trained Group.

As each veteran completes his readjustment training, he is reported to the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration in which he is domiciled. Wherever possible, an occupational recommendation is prepared on each case. There are no appreciable group differences in the number of men recommended for semi-skilled industrial work or simple factory work on the unskilled level. Almost four times as many of the Trained are recommended for vending stand operation. While four of the Trained are recommended for professional training in college, none of the Untrained are so advised. More of the Trained Group are reported without concrete objectives in mind or in the planning stage. In general, the readjustment center recommendations are practical and realistic, in terms of the potential placement situation, yet they do not unduly discourage ambition.

The Course of Vocational Rehabilitation Training

For the 57 subjects, who comprise the Trained Group, there are twenty four different objectives selected for vocational rehabilitation training. A small minority of the group has more than one objective in the course of training; the preferred objective is vending stand operator or clerk with fifteen trainees; professional training on the college level is selected in eleven cases; there are nine trainees selecting the skilled mechanical trades; four are trained in sales other than vending stands; two are trained in managerial work at the college level; one is trained in a semi-professional objective; eight of the trainees, who failed to attend a readjustment center immediately after leaving the hospital, require readjustment training at the Lighthouse.

The primary type of training undertaken by the Trained Group is institutional, with about one sixth being trained on the job. The average school course is about three times as long as the training on the job, with the average of all courses being about eight months.

It appears then, that the blinded veterans do not select overly long programs, with the exception of those going to college. Vending stand work seems to play a dominant role in the projected future vocational plans of the group. This reflects the recommendations of the Blind Readjustment Center, and the difficulties they are anticipating in future placement. The large number of skilled mechanical objectives selected is not an indication of an unusually high level of aspiration, but a reflection of the attempt by the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the Veterans Administration, to provide the broadest possible training in the area of their choice, in order to maximize employability, and make placement more readily available.

Although a very large percentage (67 percent) has completed training and is declared rehabilitated, it is significant to note that almost one fifth of the total are in status discontinued, which ordinarily represents aborted training. That some of these veterans are still in training is indicative of either changing visual or economic circumstances.

When the final objectives of the Trained Group are compared with their employment status after training, it is apparent that the occupational recommendations of the Blind Readjustment Center are coming to fruition. Vending stand work clearly predominates in terms of employment after training. Of the trainees, who are reported as discontinued, more than half are actually utilizing the training received to the fullest extent. The trainees in the trades, both skilled and semi-skilled, about sixteen percent of the group are unemployed or still in training. Their placement prospects are very dim indeed. In this area of the country, with relatively few heavy basic undustries, such training appears to be unfruitful. Whereas such objectives in sighted cases are considered realistic, placement of the blind in such objectives is almost entirely in sheltered shops, with

relatively rare exceptions.

After completion of training, about one third of the group remains unemployed, another one third is either working in its objectives, or in related fields, five of the Trained accept jobs beneath their training skills, and two are employed on a higher level. Of the three trainees in professional objectives, only one is fully employed therein. He is working for the blind. The other two are employed on levels lower than their objectives. Half of all the employment is in vending stand work.

When the Wechsler-Bellevue verbal intelligence of both employed groups is compared by occupational category, the Trained has higher intelligence in process or factory occupations, the Untrained in vending stand and managerial or professional occupations. In general, the distribution of intelligence of the entire population of the study is very similar to that which is found among the sighted in each occupational category. Only among the vending stand operators is the spread considered unexpectedly large. This is the occupation which undoubtedly reflects the reality of the limited employment market for the visually handicapped. It offers refuge to blinded men of considerably varied intelligence and educational background, who are unable to locate what might be more satisfying work on lower or higher levels of skill. Supervision and financial assistance by community and public agencies tend to equalize the problems they have.

The spread of academic educational attainment among the blinded veterans is very much like that found among their sighted peers, by occupational category, with the exception of those veterans in packing occupations, who appear to have too much education for such work. These are probably thus employed by reason of the placement problem entailed in

their visual impairment. The spread of educational attainment suggests that employment is not limited to the mentally well endowed blinded person.

There is some evidence that the higher the level of education, the more the likelihood that it is being utilized vocationally. In both groups, the typical professional or managerial veteran is in the second collegiate year. When the two blinded employed groups are compared by occupational category, the Trained have superior educational attainment among the salesmen, and the Untrained in vending stand and process or factory occupations. They are about equal in packing operations and professional or managerial occupations. Viewing both groups from the aspect of the number of school years completed, it is observed that a significantly larger proportion of the Untrained have attended high school and college, and a very much smaller proportion are in the elementary school level. The Untrained employed appear to have demonstrably superior educational attainment.

Vocational Adjustment

The study, in reference to the third sub-problem, reveals that there is a difference in the vocational adjustment of the two blinded veteran groups. The Untrained Group demonstrate a better overall adjustment in the vocational area.

Placement

The Trained Group relies much more heavily on public and community agencies to find employment, while the Untrained are more apt to be self-reliant. While about one fourth of the Untrained manage to resume work with their former employer, none of the Trained are able to do so. The

The Untrained have greater family or social resources to assist them in finding employment, than do the Trained.

Comparison of the Unemployed

A comparison of the records of the unemployed of both groups indicates that while they are about equal in pre-service occupational level and salary, the Untrained Group is unemployed about 50 percent longer. On the other hand, more of the Untrained report past employment in their record, and they are employed, on the average, about 7.6 months longer than the formerly employed members of the Trained Group.

Comparison of the Employed

A comparison of the employed members of both groups indicates that prior to service there is a greater spread of occupational skills among the Untrained Group, which includes every vocational classification in the Warner Scale, whereas among the Trained, there is no representation in the two highest classifications, professional or managerial, and semi-professional. The average occupational level of the Untrained Group is also about one level above that of the Trained Group.

Because of the large segment of the Trained population recommended for college or vending stand operation by the Readjustment Center, the average recommendation level for the Trained Group is slightly higher than its counterpart in the Untrained Group, where more of the veterans are already making plans to go into the trades or return to their former employers.

The Trained Group demonstrates greater occupational instability, thirty percent changing jobs once and ten percent twice, with about one third of these changes representing decreased earnings. In the Untrained

Group, only seventeen percent changed jobs once, and about six percent twice, but in every change of position in this group, the movement represents a decided increase in earnings. It is of interest to note, that all the job changes of the Untrained Group represent upward movements in occupational level of from two to four step intervals. In the Untrained, the movement is from one down grading to a three step interval rise.

The Trained Group has a higher average occupational level than the Untrained Group for all jobs held as well as for the current job held, but on closer examination, it is observed that this is occasioned by an artifact of the Warner Occupational Scale, which rates a vending stand operator as a level three position and a clerkvending stand as a level four position. Thus the Trained Group, which has forty five percent of its employed members in these classifications, appears to represent a far higher skill level than it probably warrants. This is born out by the fact, that in the comparison of the average earnings of both groups, the Untrained Group is considerably superior. Even discounting two unusually high salaried Untrained veterans from the general average, the Untrained adjusted average salary is superior for all positions held, as well as for the current positions. This superiority of earnings is so clearly defined that it extends to every broad general occupational category wherein each group has comparable positions and within every comparable residual vision category as well.

A comparison of the duration of employment of both groups indicates that the Untrained Group is employed considerably longer than the Trained.

Although both employed groups average about 41 hours weekly, again the Untrained are in a more favorable position when the range of hours worked is compared. While the Trained Group have one member underemployed, and two with excessively long hours, the Untrained all work a fairly standard work week.

worked in comparable positions when the range of hours was two with excessively long hours, the Untrained all work a fairly equal work week.

Although both employed persons average about 41 hours weekly, again the Untrained Group is employed considerably longer than the Trained. A comparison of the duration of employment of both groups indicates positions and within every comparable vertical vicinity or wall, every broad general occupational category wherein each group has comparable employment for all positions held, as well as for the current positions. This equivalency of earnings is so clearly defined that it extends to wherein from the general average, the Untrained adjusted average salary is considerably superior. Even discounting the unusually high salaried Chiropractor in the Untrained group, the Untrained group is comparison of the average earnings of both groups, the Untrained group is than it previously warrants. This is born out by the fact, that in the comfor in three classifications, appears to represent a far higher skill level than the Trained Group, which has forty five percent of its employed numa level three position and a clerk-secretarial stand as a level four position. of the Junior Occupational Code, which rates a vending stand operator as on closer examination, it is observed that unit is accentuated by an artificial

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The Relative Wage Position of Blind and Sighted Workers

Increased earnings in the post-war period must be considered, in part, against the current economic background of generally high wage levels. While "nominal" wage rates may be relatively high "real" wages which take into consideration the decreased value of the dollar and the rise in the cost of living may actually be lower than pre-service earnings. This wage-cost of living cycle of inflation of course operates against the general working population as well as the blinded veterans of this study.

Comparing the average weekly salary of the two groups in the study with that of the general population provides a picture of their relative wage position[1]. The Trained group of whom about half are in retail sales as vending stand workers, has a mean current wage of $53.43. This is very close to the national average of $54.79 for retail sales wages. The Untrained Group, with half of its members in industrial work as operatives or process workers, has a mean current wage of $73.46 which is slightly higher than the national average of $71.69 for industrial wages.

Both groups exceed the national average in the professional, managerial and wholesale sales areas.

In general it may be stated that the employed blinded veterans of the study are adequately maintaining their relative competive wage position in every area of employment.

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1. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1954. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Increased earnings in the post-war period must be considered, in part, against the current economic background of generally high wage levels. While "nominal" wage rates may be relatively high "real" wages which take into consideration the decreased value of the dollar and the rise in the cost of living may actually be lower than pre-service earnings. This wage-cost of living cycle of inflation of course operates against the general working population as well as the skilled veterans of this study.

Comparing the average weekly salary of the two groups in the study with that of the general population provides a picture of their relative wage position[1]. The Trained group of whom about half are in retail sales as vending stand workers, has a mean current wage of $23.43. This is very close to the national average of $24.79 for retail sales wages. The Untrained Group, with half of its members in industrial work as operatives or process workers, has a mean current wage of $23.46 which is slightly higher than the national average of $21.69 for industrial wages.

Both groups exceed the national average in the professional, managerial and wholesale sales areas.

In general it may be stated that the employed Skilled veterans of the study are adequately maintaining their relative competitive wage position in every area of employment.

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1. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1952. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

The Readjustment Center Recommendations and Employment

Among the veterans of both employed groups, with relatively few exceptions, the recommendations of the Blind Readjustment Center are carried out or exceeded. Only in the case of one Trained veteran is it for reasons beyond his control, that he is working in an occupation other than that recommended for him by the Center. In the other four such cases, personal and volitional reasons are responsible.

Among the unemployed who attended the Center, it is observed that half of both groups are reported by vocational rehabilitation personnel, as manifesting a poor attitude toward work or lacking motivation. Severe physical limitations, unrelated to blindness, are impeding placement in two cases in each group. In the Trained Group, the two cases are regarded as good prospects for eventual employment as these limitations are ameliorated or corrected. Three veterans in the Trained Group have relatively unrealistic objectives, and will probably not be placed. The remaining two veterans in the Untrained Group are good placement prospects.

Residual Vision and Employment

The amount of residual vision apparently is not associated with the character of the work performed in view of the general spread of the distribution of occupations. This is reinforced by the fact that over seventy percent of all positions held are occupied by the subjects in both groups whose vision is no greater than 5/200. Twenty five percent of the jobs in the Trained Group and 46.9 percent of the jobs in the Untrained Group are occupied by subjects with either total blindness or mere light perception. Thus, even among those with lowest vision, the Untrained exceeds the Trained in number of jobs held.

The Department for Preservation and Development

Among the returns of work employed reports, with relatively few exceptions, the recommendations of the Field Headquarters Centers remained out of proposals. Only in the case of one Federal Veteran in 15 for reasons beyond its control, did he is working in an occupation other than that recommended for him by the Center. In the other instances, workers and volitional reasons are responsible.

Among the unemployed who attended the Center, it is observed that half or both groups are rejected by vocational rehabilitation personnel, as unemployable a poor attitude toward work or lacking qualifications. Severe physical limitations, unrelated to ailments, are impeding placement in the case in each group. In the trained group, the two cases are regarded as good prospects for eventual employment as these limitations are overcome or corrected. Those referred in the Trained group have relatively unrealistic objectives, and will probably not be placed. The remaining two referrals in the Technical group are good placement prospects.

Vocational Plans and Re-Interest

The amount of vocational change apparently is not associated with the circumstance of the work performed in view of the general appeal of the vocational selection of occupations. This is reinforced by the fact that every person of all vocational ages are occupied by the subjects in both groups whose status is no greater than $1,200. Twenty five percent of the Trained Group and 42.5 percent of the Job in the Unemployed group are occupied by unskilled or semi-skilled with either local histories or more light personality. Some, even among those with limited wages, the Unemployed records the Trained in number of jobs held.

The magnitude of earned weekly income doesn't seem to be related to the degree of visual disability, nor to the manner in which blindness occurred.

Minority Group Status and Employment

Studying the blinded veterans from a racial and ethnic viewpoint, it appears that the only sub-group that is failing to maintain its relative employment position in the entire population under study is the Negro blinded veteran. The Puerto Ricans are evenly balanced, the Jewish and Christian whites are much better off than the first two groups in terms of the ratio of employment to unemployment. The only sub-group with a majority of its members unemployed is the Negro, which represents thirty percent of the total unemployment, although it is only twenty percent of the entire group. It is interesting to note that only among the Negro and Jewish veterans is there a preponderance in the Trained Group. These two groups, representing the most prominent minority groups in this area, are apparently attempting through training to overcome not only their physical disability but their minority status as well.

Basic Hypothesis

The basic hypothesis that the blinded veteran, who participated in the vocational rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration will be probably better adjusted, personally, socially, educationally and vocationally than the blinded veteran who failed to participate in the program, has not been demonstrated as being valid. The reverse appears to be the case.

The Untrained Group is significantly better adjusted emotionally on the Bell Adjustment Inventory. Although on all the other twenty one scales of adjustment on the three instruments used in this study, no significant differences are manifested, a trend in favor of the Untrained

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Public Attitudes

The basic hypothesis that the blinded veteran, who participated in the vocational rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration will be readily better adjusted, personally, socially, physically and vocationally than the blinded veteran who failed to participate in the program, has not been demonstrated as being valid. The reverse appears to be the case.

The Rehabilitated Group is significantly better adjusted emotionally on the Bell Adjustment Inventory. Although on all the other twenty one scales of adjustment on the three instruments used in this study, no significant differences are manifested, a trend in favor of the Unrehabilitated

Group is shown by the fact that in 21 of the 22 scales of adjustment, the critical ratios are in favor of the Untrained veterans.

This trend in the personality measures is buttressed by the findings in the biographical and social data presented, which show that the Untrained Group has a more satisfactory integration in terms of the family, having a greater marital stability, a much smaller percentage living as family dependents, and a considerably greater degree of home ownership.

The Untrained Group is, on the whole, better adjusted educationally. The case studies show that at the Blind Readjustment Center, many more of the Trained are recommended for vending stand training, which is frequently an indication of vocational indecision and a feeling of desperation. More of the Trained Group are reported without concrete objectives in mind than in the Untrained. On completion of vocational rehabilitation training, the predominant position of the vending stand operator objective is an indication of the limited number of objectives for which training is available. None of the veterans trained as factory operatives are employed and three who are trained in relatively unrealistic professional objectives have literally removed themselves from the employment market. The employed members of the Untrained Group, despite their non-participation in rehabilitation training, are considerably better educated than their counterpart in the Trained Group.

The vocational adjustment of the Untrained Group is, on the whole, better than that of the Trained Group. The findings of the study among the employed blinded reveal that while the Untrained have greater personal and social resources in securing placement, the Trained lean much more heavily on public and community resources to do it for them. Whereas a large segment of the Untrained is able to resume working with former employers, none of the Trained is able to do so. The employed Untrained

demonstrate more occupational stability and consistently increased earnings since the onset of disability. The movement along the occupational ladder is greater among the Untrained and is always in a positive direction, while in the Trained the movement is generally smaller and is in both directions. In weekly earnings, for all jobs held since onset of blindness, as well as for current position, the Untrained are, on the average, superior to the Trained. This is true, not only in general salary earned, but within every broad general occupational category where they are comparable, and within every comparable residual vision category. The employed Untrained work a standard work week of from 35 to 50 hours, while there are under-employed and over-employed veterans in the employed Trained Group. The Untrained, in addition, have been employed for a considerably longer period of time than the Trained Group. It is interesting to note that this overall superiority of vocational adjustment of the employed Untrained veterans is not accounted for by greater residual vision. Whereas twenty five percent of all positions held by the Trained Group is occupied by veterans with nill vision or light perception, the comparable figure in the Untrained Group is 46.9 percent.

General Interpretation

The findings appear to be contrary to the stereotype that a group with training is normally superior to one without such training. On closer examination, however, the findings become more understandable.

The individuals who fail to take training are those who either do not desire it, or feel no need for it. The Trained Group are the veterans who, feeling themselves unable to cope with their educational or vocational problems, come to the Veterans Administration for help, both in acquiring employability as well as for ultimate placement. They have relatively

more inadequate family and social resources for assistance in placement, and none of them has been successful in securing reemployment with a former employer on leaving service. In this group is found the greater proportion of the racial and ethnic minority sub-groups of the population. The normally greater placement problem faced by these individuals is compounded by the addition of their exceedingly great disability. It is not surprising to find that almost half of the Trained Group stems from these minorities.

Implications for Further Research

The need for additional research in the field of personal-social, educational, and vocational adjustment of blinded individuals, including veterans, has been indicated by the methodology and results of this study. While the results of this study are of value, additional investigation may provide more information and contribute greater knowledge to this area.

With respect to these aspects of the study, the following recommendations are made:

(1) A larger population of the blind, preferably adult, should be used;

(2) The population should include samples from all parts of the country from every social and economic group, in addition to veterans;

(3) In the application of the rating scales to this enlarged group, more judges should participate in the rating;

(4) The techniques employed here should be applied to the study of other handicapped groups;

(5) Personality measures of projective type, such as sentence completion and problem check lists should be utilized.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of this study was to appraise the personal-social, educational, and vocational adjustment of those blinded veterans of World War II who reside within the jurisdictional area of the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration, and who were entitled to vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16. Attention was directed to determine whether there was a significant difference in the personal-social, educational, and vocational adjustment of those blinded veterans who were afforded vocational rehabilitation training by the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration at their own request, and those who failed to avail themselves of this right.

The results of this study were obtained by four different methods: (1) two standardized personality inventories administered to 32 trained veterans and 29 untrained veterans; (2) the application of a series of nine rating scales by a team of two raters to a special Veterans Administration Social Survey Questionnaire on 37 trained veterans and 33 untrained veterans (including those tested who are mentioned above); (3) an interview with each of the blinded veterans; (4) a review of the records of each veteran on file in the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration.

The selection of the population was based on degree of loss of sight, age, intelligence quotient, pre-service educational level, completion of a blind readjustment program, and pre-service occupational level.

The findings obtained from the first two methods were as follows: On the basis of the scores on the Bell Adjustment Inventory, the Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory, and the Social Worker Rating Scales, (1) the blinded veterans as a group were above the normative samples of the two adjustment inventories with respect to personal and social adjustment; (2) the Untrained were generally better emotionally adjusted than were the Trained.

The findings obtained from the other two methods were as follows: On the basis of the data secured through the personal interview and the review of veteran records, the Untrained veterans were generally better adjusted personally, socially, educationally, and vocationally than the Trained veterans.

Beyond this analysis, it was felt that the two adjustment inventories did not measure adequately personal and social adjustment for either group with the exception of the extremes of the population. The restriction imposed by the blindness of the subjects was the only justification for their use, and remains as a limiting value of this particular aspect of the study. Of the two inventories, the Bauman was the more useful with a blind population, since it did provide due consideration for the peculiar problems of the visually handicapped, and could be utilized as a screening device in separating the truly ill from any group of blinded individuals for further study, more clinical in character.

From the intercorrelation matrix of the three personality measures, the following conclusions may be stated: The meaning that blindness held for the individual veteran seemed to depend principally on his own social experience since blindness; the data in the matrix presented demonstrated that an adequate personal and social adjustment was intimately interwoven

The findings obtained from the first two methods were as follows:

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From the intercorrelation matrix of the three personality measures, the following conclusions may be stated: The meaning that blindness held for the individual veteran seemed to depend principally on his own mental experience since blindness, the data in the matrix presented demonstrated that an adequate personal and social adjustment was intimately interwoven

with full emotional acceptance by the family, which in most cases was the wife. Probably the most important single factor in the overall adjustment of the blinded veterans was the fact that most of them were married.

Implications for further research, briefly stated, were presented in the preceding chapter.

Recommendations:

Merely to isolate and attempt to treat a particular area of maladjustment in an individual is doomed to failure, since it is treatment of a symptom and will recur most probably in some other form. What is necessary is the more adequate use of preventive psychotherapy and social work with the families of the disabled to orient and prepare them for receiving the newly handicapped individual into the home, and to instill in them wholesome attitudes toward the disability. This has, as a corrollary, the same type of relationship with the individual who is himself handicapped. The larger problem of the social community accepting the disabled is both a problem of public relations and national and state policy. Probably the most important single aspect of community acceptance of the disabled is that of providing an adequate number and variety of jobs on all levels of skill.

The inordinately large proportion of the Trained Group in vending stand work is a guage by which the placement problem may be assessed. While it is reasonable to assume that some of the men in this objective really were fitted for it and desired it, it would be unusual to find half of any group of men selecting such work on a purely voluntary basis. It is quite apparent, that the pressures of reality, in terms of what was available, usually determined the choice that was made. Though the policy of the Veterans Administration from the inception of its vocational rehabilitation program for the blind was decidedly against limiting its

clients to typical blind training programs, and in favor of training them among the sighted, it found itself in a position where it could do very little about implementing its views below the college level. Generally speaking, it has been virtually impossible to place a blinded individual into training in the trade schools, whether public or private. So long as this situation remains true, with inadequately developed skills, the visually handicapped of good mental endowment are virtually compelled to do relatively unskilled wrk or vending stand operation. If a sufficient backlog of skills were available, it would create pressure on the employing public to absorb it. Failing such absorption by voluntary means, the next step would have to be by legislative fiat.

In view of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are presented for consideration:

(1) There should be a requirement in all state licenses to operate trade schools, that when a disabled individual is referred by a rehabilitation agency for admission, he should be accepted, if he otherwise meets their standards;

(2) the state education department should provide a monetary supplement to each such school, sufficient to meet whatever increased cost may ensue from such an open admission policy, and the greater individual attention such clients may require;

(3) the State Fair Employment Practice Act should be amended to include the requirement that every employer hire at least a fixed percentage of his total staff from among the disabled. Where any particular disability group feels unfairly treated, it would then have the right to appeal to the already existing state commission for this act, to force the particular employer to show cause for his action. This is already the practice in several countries in Europe where it has had remarkable success.

Some

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THE ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY

ADULT FORM

By HUGH M. BELL

Published by
STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Stanford, California

APPENDIX

NAME _____ AGE _____ DATE _____

MARRIED OR SINGLE _____ EDUCATION (HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, ETC.) _____ DATE _____

DIRECTIONS

Are you interested in knowing more about your own personality? If you will answer *honestly* and *thoughtfully* all of the questions on the pages that follow, it will be possible for you to obtain a better understanding of yourself. These questions have been carefully selected, and then given to a large number of persons. By comparing your answers with the answers of the group you will secure a more accurate notion of your own characteristics. The value of this to you will be in proportion to the care and honesty with which you answer each question.

Your answers to the questions will be treated in the strictest confidence. Therefore, feel free to give candid replies. There are no *right* or *wrong* answers. Indicate your answer to each question by drawing a circle around the "Yes," the "No," or the "?." Use the question mark only when you are certain that you cannot answer "Yes" or "No." There is no time limit, but work rapidly.

If you are not employed now, answer the occupational questions with reference to the last position which you held. Housewives who are not employed outside the home should omit the questions referring to working conditions.

ITEM	SCORE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
a			
b			
c			
d			
e			

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APPENDIX

THE ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY

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By HUGH M. BELL

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NAME _____ SEX _____ OCCUPATION _____

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NO.	SCORE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
a			
b			
c			
d			
e			

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2

1a	Yes	No	?	Does the place in which you live now in any way interfere with your obtaining the social life which you would like to enjoy?
2d	Yes	No	?	Do you have ups and downs in mood without apparent cause?
3b	Yes	No	?	Are you troubled occasionally by a skin disease or skin eruption such as athlete's foot, carbuncles, or boils?
4c	Yes	No	?	Do you feel self-conscious when you have to ask an employer for work?
5e	Yes	No	?	Do you sometimes get badly flustered and "jittery" in your present job?
6b	Yes	No	?	Have you had any trouble with your heart or your kidneys or your lungs?
7a	Yes	No	?	Do you feel that your present home environment allows you enough opportunity to develop your own personality?
8c	Yes	No	?	Do you like to participate in festival gatherings and lively parties?
9e	Yes	No	?	Do you think you made the wrong selection of your occupation?
10d	Yes	No	?	Have you ever been extremely afraid of something which you knew could do you no harm?
11a	Yes	No	?	Is any member of your present home very nervous?
12e	Yes	No	?	Does your present work allow you time off each year for some vacation?
13b	Yes	No	?	Have you ever been anemic (lacking in red blood corpuscles)?
14d	Yes	No	?	Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences?
15c	Yes	No	?	Do you find it difficult to start a conversation with a stranger?
16a	Yes	No	?	Did you disagree with your parents about the type of occupation you should enter?
17c	Yes	No	?	Does it upset you considerably to have some one ask you to speak when you have had no time to prepare your talk?
18d	Yes	No	?	Does some particular useless thought keep coming into your mind to bother you?
19b	Yes	No	?	Do you take cold rather easily from other people?
20e	Yes	No	?	Do you think you must "play politics" to get promotion or an increase in pay in your present job?
21c	Yes	No	?	Do you keep in the background on social occasions?
22a	Yes	No	?	Have you had unpleasant disagreements over such matters as religion, politics, or sex with the person or persons with whom you live?
23d	Yes	No	?	Do you get upset easily?
24b	Yes	No	?	Do you find it necessary to watch your health carefully?
25a	Yes	No	?	Has there ever been a divorce among any members of your immediate family?
26e	Yes	No	?	Has your employer always treated you fairly?
27b	Yes	No	?	Do you frequently come to your meals without really being hungry?
28d	Yes	No	?	Are you often in a state of excitement?
29c	Yes	No	?	Do you feel embarrassed if you have to ask permission to leave a group of people?
30e	Yes	No	?	Do you think that you have to work too long hours on your present job?
31a	Yes	No	?	Have any of the members of your present home made you unhappy by criticizing your personal appearance?
32c	Yes	No	?	Do you find that you tend to have a few close friends rather than many casual acquaintances?
33b	Yes	No	?	Have you had an illness from which you feel that you have not completely recovered?
34d	Yes	No	?	Does criticism disturb you greatly?
35a	Yes	No	?	Are you happy and contented in your present home environment?
36e	Yes	No	?	Would you like to secure some other job than the one you now hold?
37c	Yes	No	?	Are you often the center of favorable attention at a party?
38b	Yes	No	?	Do you frequently have shooting pains in the head?
39d	Yes	No	?	Are you troubled with the idea that people are watching you on the street?
40a	Yes	No	?	Do you feel a lack of affection and love in your present home?
41e	Yes	No	?	Do you have considerable difficulty in knowing just where you stand with your present employer?
42b	Yes	No	?	Do you suffer from sinusitis or any obstruction in your breathing?
43d	Yes	No	?	Are you bothered by the feeling that people are reading your thoughts?
44c	Yes	No	?	Do you make friends readily?
45e	Yes	No	?	Do you feel that your present employer or boss holds a personal dislike or grudge toward you?
46a	Yes	No	?	Do the person or persons with whom you now live understand you and sympathize with you?
47d	Yes	No	?	Do you day-dream frequently?
48b	Yes	No	?	Has any illness you have had resulted in a permanent injury to your health?
49e	Yes	No	?	Do you have to work on your present job with certain people whom you dislike?
50c	Yes	No	?	Do you hesitate to enter a room by yourself when a group of people are sitting around talking together?
51a	Yes	No	?	Do you feel that your friends have happier home environments than you?
52c	Yes	No	?	Do you often hesitate to speak out in a group lest you say and do the wrong thing?
53b	Yes	No	?	Do you have difficulty in getting rid of a cold?
54d	Yes	No	?	Do ideas often run through your head so that you cannot sleep?

3

55a	Yes	No	?	Does any person with whom you live now become angry at you very easily?
56e	Yes	No	?	Are you getting enough pay on your present job to support those who are dependent upon you?
57b	Yes	No	?	Are you troubled with too high or too low blood pressure?
58d	Yes	No	?	Do you worry over possible misfortunes?
59c	Yes	No	?	If you come late to a meeting would you rather stand or leave than take a front seat?
60e	Yes	No	?	Is your present boss or employer an individual whom you feel you can always trust?
61b	Yes	No	?	Are you subject to hay fever or asthma?
62a	Yes	No	?	Are the members of your present home congenial and well-suited to each other?
63c	Yes	No	?	At a reception or a tea do you seek to meet the important person present?
64e	Yes	No	?	Do you feel that your employer is paying you a fair salary?
65d	Yes	No	?	Are your feelings easily hurt?
66b	Yes	No	?	Are you troubled much with constipation?
67a	Yes	No	?	Do you dislike intensely certain people with whom you live now?
68c	Yes	No	?	Are you sometimes the leader at a social affair?
69e	Yes	No	?	Do you like all the people with whom you work on your present job?
70d	Yes	No	?	Are you bothered by the feeling that things are not real?
71a	Yes	No	?	Do you occasionally have conflicting moods of love and hate for members of your immediate family?
72c	Yes	No	?	Do you feel very self-conscious in the presence of people whom you greatly admire but with whom you are not well acquainted?
73b	Yes	No	?	Do you frequently experience nausea or vomiting or diarrhea?
74d	Yes	No	?	Do you blush easily?
75a	Yes	No	?	Have the actions of any person with whom you now live frequently caused you to feel blue and depressed?
76e	Yes	No	?	Have you frequently changed jobs during the last five years?
77c	Yes	No	?	Do you ever cross the street to avoid meeting somebody?
78b	Yes	No	?	Are you subject to tonsillitis or other throat ailments?
79d	Yes	No	?	Do you often feel self-conscious because of your personal appearance?
80e	Yes	No	?	Does your present job fatigue you greatly?
81a	Yes	No	?	Is the home where you live now often in a state of turmoil and dissension?
82d	Yes	No	?	Do you consider yourself rather a nervous person?
83c	Yes	No	?	Do you greatly enjoy social dancing?
84b	Yes	No	?	Are you subject to attacks of indigestion?
85a	Yes	No	?	Did either of your parents frequently find fault with your conduct when you lived with them?
86e	Yes	No	?	Do you feel that you have adequate opportunities to express your own ideas in your present job?
87c	Yes	No	?	Do you find it very difficult to speak in public?
88b	Yes	No	?	Do you feel tired most of the time?
89e	Yes	No	?	Is the pay in your present work so low that you worry lest you be unable to meet your financial obligations?
90d	Yes	No	?	Are you troubled with feelings of inferiority?
91a	Yes	No	?	Do the personal habits of some of the people with whom you now live irritate you?
92d	Yes	No	?	Do you often feel just miserable?
93b	Yes	No	?	Has it been necessary for you to have frequent medical attention?
94c	Yes	No	?	Have you had a number of experiences in appearing before public gatherings?
95e	Yes	No	?	Have you been able to get the promotions you desire in your present job?
96a	Yes	No	?	Does any member of your present home try to dominate you?
97b	Yes	No	?	Do you often feel fatigued when you get up in the morning?
98e	Yes	No	?	Do any of the people with whom you work have personal habits and characteristics which irritate you?
99c	Yes	No	?	When you are a guest at an important dinner do you do without something rather than ask to have it passed to you?
100d	Yes	No	?	Does it frighten you to be alone in the dark?
101a	Yes	No	?	Did your parents tend to supervise you too closely when you lived with them?
102c	Yes	No	?	Have you found it easy to make friendly contacts with members of the opposite sex?
103b	Yes	No	?	Are you considerably underweight?
104e	Yes	No	?	Does your present job force you to hurry a great deal?
105d	Yes	No	?	Have you ever, when you were on a high place, been afraid that you might jump off?
106a	Yes	No	?	Do you find it easy to get along with the person or persons with whom you live now?
107c	Yes	No	?	Do you have difficulty in starting conversation with a person to whom you have just been introduced?
108b	Yes	No	?	Do you frequently have spells of dizziness?
109d	Yes	No	?	Are you often sorry for the things you do?
110e	Yes	No	?	Does your present employer or boss take all the credit for a piece of work which you have done yourself?

111a Yes No ? Do you have frequent disagreements with the individual or individuals where you live now concerning the way things are to be done about the house?
112d Yes No ? Do you get discouraged easily?
113b Yes No ? Have you had considerable illness during the last ten years?
114c Yes No ? Have you had experience in making plans for and directing the actions of other people such as committee chairman, leader of a group, etc.?
115e Yes No ? Do you feel that you are just a cog in an inhuman machine in your present job?
116a Yes No ? Does any person in the place you now live frequently object to the companions and friends with whom you like to associate?
117b Yes No ? Are you subject to attacks of influenza?
118e Yes No ? Does your present employer or boss praise you for work which you do well?
119c Yes No ? Would you feel very self-conscious if you had to volunteer an idea to start a discussion among a group of people?
120d Yes No ? Have you frequently been depressed because of the unkind things others have said about you?
121a Yes No ? Are any of the members of your present household very easily irritated?
122b Yes No ? Do you have many colds?
123d Yes No ? Are you easily frightened by lightning?
124c Yes No ? Are you troubled with shyness?
125e Yes No ? Did you enter your present job because you yourself really wanted to go into it?
126b Yes No ? Have you ever had a major surgical operation?
127a Yes No ? At home did your parents frequently object to the kind of companions you went around with?
128c Yes No ? Do you find it easy to ask others for help?
129e Yes No ? Do you get discouraged in your present work?
130d Yes No ? Do things often go wrong for you from no fault of your own?
131a Yes No ? Would you like very much to move from the place where you now live so that you might have more personal independence?
132c Yes No ? When you want something from a person with whom you are not very well acquainted, would you prefer to write a note or letter to the individual than go and ask him or her personally?
133b Yes No ? Have you ever been seriously injured in any kind of an accident?
134d Yes No ? Do you dread the sight of a snake?
135e Yes No ? Do you feel that your work is supervised by too many different bosses?
136b Yes No ? Have you lost considerable weight recently?
137a Yes No ? Does the lack of money tend to make your present home life unhappy?
138c Yes No ? Would it be difficult for you to give an oral report before a group of people?
139e Yes No ? Is your present job very monotonous?
140d Yes No ? Are you easily moved to tears?
141b Yes No ? Do you frequently feel very tired toward the end of the day?
142a Yes No ? When you lived with your parents did either of them frequently criticize you unjustly?
143d Yes No ? Does the thought of an earthquake or a fire frighten you?
144c Yes No ? Do you feel embarrassed when you have to enter a public assembly by yourself after everyone else has been seated?
145e Yes No ? Do you find that you have very little real interest in your present job?
146b Yes No ? Do you sometimes have difficulty getting to sleep even when there are no noises to disturb you?
147a Yes No ? Is there anyone at the place where you live now who insists on your obeying him or her regardless of whether or not the request is reasonable?
148c Yes No ? Did you ever take the lead to enliven a dull party?
149e Yes No ? Do you feel that your immediate superior or boss lacks sympathy and understanding in dealing with you as an employee?
150d Yes No ? Do you often feel lonesome even when you are with people?
151a Yes No ? As a youth did you ever have a strong desire to run away from home?
152b Yes No ? Do you have many headaches?
153d Yes No ? Have you ever felt that someone was hypnotizing you and making you act against your will?
154c Yes No ? Do you often have much difficulty in thinking of an appropriate remark to make in group conversation?
155e Yes No ? Do you sometimes feel that your employer does not show real appreciation of your attempts to do your job in a superior manner?
156b Yes No ? Have you ever had scarlet fever or diphtheria?
157a Yes No ? Do you sometimes feel that you have been a disappointment to your parents?
158c Yes No ? Do you take responsibility for introducing people at a party?
159e Yes No ? Do you experience a fear of losing your present job?
160d Yes No ? Do you frequently have spells of the blues?

EMOTIONAL FACTORS INVENTORY

You are to decide whether, in most cases, each of the following sentences is true for you, or untrue, indicating your response as instructed.

1. I am a day-dreamer.
2. I should not have to keep strictly to the regular rules that apply to other people.
3. Useless ideas keep running through my mind and bothering me.
4. Many times I feel afraid of something I know cannot hurt me.
5. I belong to at least one organization which is not chiefly for blind people.
6. I get frequent attacks of hay fever.
7. It disturbs me to have to find my way alone in strange places.
8. Occasionally I put off until tomorrow what I should do today.
9. If you do not deliberately do something to attract their attention, most people overlook you.
10. At the end of a meeting, when the speaker asks if there are any questions or comments, I always like to say something.

11. I cannot work in a job where there is dust.
12. I have ups and downs in mood without knowing why.
13. I smoke more than I should.
14. I think that when a blind person is in a group of seeing people, they should try to do things in which the blind person can easily join.
15. I cry easily.
16. I feel that blindness is the worst affliction anyone can have.
17. Often, when people explain things to me, I become so upset that they have to tell me several times.
18. Occasionally I laugh at a dirty joke.
19. I find it easy to make friends.
20. I think I ought to be allowed to win games when I play with seeing people.

21. It does not seem so difficult for me to get jobs, but I have very bad luck about keeping them.
22. I am very sensitive to drafts.
23. I have had a nervous breakdown.
24. I dislike eating in public restaurants.
25. I get tired more easily than most people do.
26. I like to show how well I know people by using their first names.
27. I am often bothered by an upset stomach.
28. There are times when I think of things too bad to talk about.
29. The only reason I am not popular is because of my lack of vision.
30. I am considered a rather nervous person.

31. Most food seems rather tasteless to me.
32. I get spells of the "blues".
33. I dislike going to parties where most of the other guests are strangers to me.
34. I find changes in my routine very disturbing.
35. I have to know people fairly well before I am sure whether I like them.
36. I have been held back because others have been jealous of me.
37. I feel I can take more liberties with my friends than seeing people probably could.
38. I would rather win than lose when I play a game.
39. I am rather shy.
40. I am told that I eat too fast.

41. I am rather sensitive about having to carry a cane, and leave it home as often as I can.
42. I am considered touchy and sensitive.
43. People often misunderstand me.
44. Some people claim I am not a very dependable person.
45. I have nightmares from time to time.
46. I feel that some of my past teachers or employers have had a grudge against me.
47. I do not like all the people I know.
48. I think I would be rather uncomfortable about going on a picnic with seeing people.
49. I often nudge the person next to me when I want to speak to him to be sure he is listening.
50. I get upset and irritated rather easily.

51. I don't think I should have to work as hard for a living as other people do.
52. I feel very uncomfortable in a group of seeing people whom I do not know well.
53. I start lots of things but do not complete many of them.
54. I worry a lot.
55. When I am at home, my table manners are not quite so good as when I am out in company.
56. I often feel tired when I get up in the morning.
57. Few people really mean the nice things they say.
58. People rarely invite me out or go out with me more than once or twice.
59. I remember unpleasant experiences for a long time.
60. Other people continually steal my ideas and take credit for them.

61. Most people do not do things for you as well as you would do them yourself.
62. I am always a little bit afraid to try something new.
63. Sometimes I gossip a little.
64. I see no reason why I should be considerate of other people.
65. Almost all blind people have many unusual abilities.
66. I am willing to try to do almost anything other people do.
67. I do not mind asking for help in locating an address or getting the right bus or street car.
68. I have been arrested more than three times.
69. I dream a lot almost every night.
70. I am easily discouraged.

71. I get many painful headaches.
72. I feel that when people are kind to me, it is only because they are sorry for me
73. I enjoy knowing some important people because it makes me feel important, too.
74. My heart often pounds so that it bothers me.
75. Things often go wrong for me through no fault of mine.
76. Most people will talk about you behind your back if they get the chance.
77. When I get into difficulty, it is usually someone else's fault.
78. I am always somewhat ill at ease about shaking hands with people.
79. At times I am bothered by severe itching.
80. I feel inferior to most of the people around me.

81. A lot of people have taken advantage of me.
82. Occasionally, when I do not feel well, I am cross.
83. I feel I have usually been treated fairly.
84. It makes me uncomfortable to have to ask a seeing person how I look.
85. I often have the feeling that people are talking about me.
86. I have fainted at least three times.
87. I have a lot of trouble guessing the size of a room I enter.
88. The only reason I have trouble getting a good job is because of my lack of vision.
89. I find it easy to make friends with members of the opposite sex.
90. Sometimes I do not tell the truth.

91. People should give me special consideration because of my handicap.
92. It is hard for me to forget situations which have been embarrassing.
93. There are very few people one can trust.
94. I naturally expect people to do a lot of things for me.
95. I often feel I would be better off dead.
96. I have a hard time making up my mind about things.
97. I often suspect people are making fun of me.
98. I have a good appetite.
99. Sometimes I feel like swearing.
100. I worry a good bit about my health.

101. I never forget it when someone has treated me badly.
102. I have good-natured friends and relatives.
103. I find it hard to sit still.
104. People would rather leave me behind when they go on pleasure trips and other good times.
105. I often feel stupid.
106. I hate meeting strangers.
107. Most blind people are in many ways superior to most seeing people.
108. I have a lot of friends.
109. Sometimes at elections I vote for people without knowing much about them.
110. I feel a lot different from most people.
111. I often feel like running away from my troubles if I only could.
112. I sometimes feel like doing just anything to get people to notice me.
113. I have regular duties at home which I do without assistance.
114. Most people cannot be trusted to keep a secret.
115. I am always afraid I will do something wrong.
116. A blind person should have his word accepted without having to prove it.
117. I don't mind doing something a little bit wrong if it makes people like me.
118. Usually I feel well and happy.
119. I have found ways to get out of doing most of the things I don't like.
120. I often feel so concerned about my own problems that I fail to notice people around me.

121. I feel I have to be more aggressive than most people if I am to be successful.
122. A blind person should not be criticized for what he does or says.
123. I am very upset when I knock against something I should have known was there.
124. No one really cares what happens to me.
125. It is hard for me to control my temper.
126. I have been punished for a lot of things when I did not deserve it.
127. I often feel left out of things.
128. You have to watch most people or they will cheat you.
129. I do at least one thing better than most people I know do.
130. I very much dislike trying to sell things.

131. It is fun to make things sound bigger than they are.
132. People are always just watching their chance to get something on me.
133. I find it easy to get into conversation with people I have just met.
134. By stirring up a little trouble I can usually get what I want.
135. I go to dances and other social affairs whenever I have the chance.
136. I often find myself "drumming" with my fingers.
137. I have so many problems I am justified in stretching the truth a little at times to solve them.
138. I prefer the companionship of other blind people to most seeing people.
139. It takes me a long time to get over disappointments.
140. It is easy to find real friends.

141. I usually tell people when they do something I don't like.
142. I get very excited when I argue with someone.
143. I prefer to limit my social contacts to just a few friends.
144. Life is just one disappointment after another.
145. A blind person should do things in the way most convenient to him, even though it may not be most convenient for others.
146. Nobody seems to think I have much chance of being a success.
147. I cannot be friendly with people who do not agree with me.
148. I prefer hearing or reading about things to taking an active part in them.
149. I think I should be excused from keeping promises if it proves inconvenient to keep them.
150. I feel that there is no one to whom I can go if I am in trouble.

151. A lot of people are not very thoughtful about giving a handicapped person the help he deserves.
152. I have often had the feeling that I was not getting what was coming to me in life.
153. I find it very easy to express my ideas in a group.
154. Blind people should not have to meet the same standards that other people meet.
155. It usually pays to tell people frankly when you dislike something about them.
156. It takes pull to get much of anything in this world.
157. I usually have a good time at parties.
158. I like almost everything to eat.
159. I often feel as if I hate everybody.
160. I don't think there is much reward for doing right in this world.

161. I usually stay in the background at parties or social occasions.
162. I find you get along best when you don't worry much about other people's feelings.
163. I often feel it is just no use to try.
164. People expect so much of me that I am forced to make a good many excuses.
165. It is so hard to get along with other people that I prefer to work by myself.
166. At a party, I have no difficulty finding partners for dancing or games.
167. I often find it necessary to fight for what I believe.
168. I enjoy making new friends.
169. I often feel that life is hardly worth living.
170. Most people are very thoughtful and helpful to others.

APPENDIX C

Social Worker Rating Scales (Adapted from Vita S. Sommers by permission)

SCALE 1

ATMOSPHERE OF THE HOME (EMOTIONAL ENVIRONMENT)

Rating Step

1. Highly favorable home conditions. The home atmosphere is characterized by an exceedingly friendly and harmonious family relationship. Home life is conducive to emotional security and stability.....
2. Favorable home conditions. Characterized by a pleasant family spirit and by emotional security.....
3. Average amount of mutual consideration among family members; some evidence of understanding and emotional security.....
4. Unfavorable home conditions. Some evidence of unpleasant family relationships and poor adjustment.....
5. Very unfavorable home conditions. The veteran is enveloped by an atmosphere of overt conflict, discord, tension among members of the family. Conducive to marked insecurity and instability.....

SCALE 2

ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE HANDICAPPED VETERAN

Rating Step

1. Family behavior toward veteran indicates utter devotion and acceptance. A special effort is made to bring the veteran experiences which he cannot otherwise get because of his blindness. Has the veteran's interests at heart and has pride in his achievements.....
2. Family clearly accepts veteran. Includes him in all family and social activities. Makes special effort to provide him with as many happy experiences as possible.....
3. Generally speaking, veteran is accepted, but no special thought is given to his particular needs and no special effort is made to minister to them. In most situations, family follows most practical or easiest course. Yields to veteran's wishes when they do not conflict with family's own conveniences. Any effort made is conscious rather than spontaneous.....
4. Family shows little consideration for veteran's special needs and interests. Fails to make him feel that he has a place in the family circle. He is frequently excluded from family and social activities. Even though the family is not aware of it, to him the attitude of rejection seems predominate.....
5. Veteran is openly resented and rejected, unwanted and ostracized. Overt conflict. No concern for veteran's special needs. The life with the handicapped veteran is felt to be an overwhelming task. Most responsibilities are resented, and the belief is held that the government should take care of "the blinded veteran"..

SCALE 3

BLIND VETERAN'S SOCIAL STATUS IN THE FAMILY

Rating Step

1. Consideration for veteran's needs and interests clearly predominates in the home; in the household everything is planned with the veteran in mind; veteran is made to feel as an important member of the family...

Scaled Rating Forms (adapted from Vito S. Somers by permission)

SCALE 1

ATTACHMENT OF THE HOME (EMOTIONAL ENVIRONMENT)

Rating Step

1. Highly favorable home conditions. The home atmosphere is characterized by an unmistakably friendly and harmonious family relationship. There little is conducive to emotional security and stability.....

2. Favorable home conditions. Characterized by a pleasant family spirit and by emotional security.....

3. Average amount of mutual consideration among family members; some evidences of misunderstanding and emotional insecurity.....

4. Unfavorable home conditions. Some evidence of unpleasant family relationship and poor adjustment.....

5. Very unfavorable home conditions. The veteran is enveloped by an atmosphere of severe conflict, distrust, tension among members of the family. Conducive to marked insecurity and instability.....

SCALE 2

ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE HANDICAPPED VETERAN

Rating Step

1. Family behavior toward veteran indicates utmost devotion and acceptance. A special effort is made to bring the veteran experiences which he cannot otherwise get because of his disability. Has the veteran's interests at heart and has pride in his achievement.....

2. Family sincerely accepts veteran. Includes him in all family and social activities. Makes special effort to provide him with as many happy experiences as possible.....

3. Correctly speaking, veteran is accepted, but no special thought is given to his particular needs and no special effort is made to minister to them. In most instances, family follows most practical or easiest course. Tells to veteran's claims when they do not conflict with family's own convenience. Any effort made is somewhat rather than spontaneous.....

4. Family shows little consideration for veteran's special needs and interests. Fails to make him feel that he has a place in the family circle. He is frequently excluded from family and social activities. Even though the family is not aware of it, to him the attitude of rejection seems predominate.....

5. Veteran is openly resented and rejected, unwanted and unwelcomed. Overt conflict. No concern for veteran's special needs. The life with the handicapped veteran is felt to be an overwhelming task. Most responsibilities are resented, and the belief is held that the government should take care of "the disabled veteran"..

SCALE 3

FIXED VETERAN'S SOCIAL STATUS IN THE FAMILY

Rating Step

1. Consideration for veteran's needs and interests clearly predominates in the home; in the household everything is planned with the veteran in mind; veteran is made to feel he is important member of the family...

Rating Step

2. Consideration for veteran's needs and interests predominates to some extent; veteran is made to feel as important as other members of family.....
3. Veteran gets proportional consideration; is as often disregarded as sacrificed for.....
4. Although given attention in critical matters, on the whole family seem to neglect veteran sometimes in favor of other interests.....
5. Veteran definitely neglected even in essential matters.....

SCALE 4

FAMILY ATTITUDE OF PROTECTIVENESS TOWARD BLIND VETERAN

Rating Step

1. Family shows intelligent and warm sympathetic understanding of veteran's special needs. Deliberately refrains from overprotecting. Lets him face his own problems when there is no danger of lasting harm. Encourages him to fight his own battles, and to indulge in social activities. Expects neither too little nor too much, centering attention on veteran's problems rather than concentrating attention on his handicap.....
2. Realizes veteran's mental and social maturity. Family attitude toward needs and demands of the veteran is controlled largely by reason in dealing with subject. Concentrates on what he "can do" rather than on what he "cannot do".....
3. Inclined to overlook some of veteran's faults on account of handicap. Subject is little encouraged to face his own problems and to fight his own battles.....
4. Emotional in most demands and rather sentimental about veteran's handicap. Feeling predominates over reason in dealing with subject. Gives more help than is needed and tries to shield him from the ordinary hazards of life.....
5. In dealing with veteran, family attitude is controlled exclusively by emotions. Tends to shelter him from every discomfort or difficulty in regard to physical, emotional, and social hazards. Overlooks most faults on account of handicap.....

SCALE 5

VETERAN'S ATTACHMENT TO FAMILY

Rating Step

1. Subject feels to be a highly valued member, having his special and important place in the family. Feels that family is proud of him. Is very much attached emotionally to family.....
2. Feels as important to his family and is attached to the members of the family, sharing their interests and activities.....
3. Fairly closely attached to family. Sometimes feels left out from family circle. Some indication of sibling rivalry.....
4. Very little emotional attachment to his family. Rivalry and jealousy prevail and loosen family ties.....
5. No emotional attachment to family. Feels definitely neglected and discriminated against by family. Feelings of not belonging and of being unwanted cause bitter resentment.....

Rating Step

2. Consideration for veteran's wants and labours predominates to some extent; veteran is made to feel as important as other members of family.....

3. Veteran gets proportional consideration; is often disregarded or ignored for.....

4. Although given attention in material matters, no effort made family gets to regard veteran sometimes in favor of other interests.....

5. Veteran definitely neglected even in essential matters.....

POINT 4

POINT OF VIEW OF ADJUSTMENT TOWARD OWN VETERAN

Rating Step

1. Family shows intelligent and warm sympathetic understanding of veteran's social needs. Deliberately refrains from overprotecting. Lets him face his own problems when there is no danger of insulting them. Encourages him to fight his own battles, and to indulge in social activities. Expects neither too little nor too much, exercising attention on veteran's problems rather than overemphasizing attention on his injury.....

2. Realizes veteran's normal and social security. Family activities toward needs and demands of the veteran is controlled largely by reason in dealing with whom. Concentrates on what he "can do" rather than on what he "cannot do".....

3. Inclined to overlook some of veteran's failure on account of handicap. Subject is little encouraged to face his own problems and to fight his own battles.....

4. Emotional in most dealings; rather sentimental about veteran's handicaps. Feeling predominates over reason in dealing with subject. Cannot bear to see veteran suffer in any way; tries to shield him from ordinary hazards of life.....

5. In dealing with veteran, family attitude is controlled exclusively by emotions. Tends to shelter him from every discomfort or difficulty in regard to physical, emotional, and social hazards. Overlooks most realistic accounts of handicap.....

POINT 5

VETERAN'S ATTITUDE TO FAMILY

Rating Step

1. Subject feels he is a highly valued member, having his special and important place in the family. Feels that family is proud of him. In very much official confidence to family.....

2. Feels is important to the family and is attached to the members of the family, showing their interests and activities.....

3. Fully closely attached to family. Sometimes feels left out from family circle. Some indication of shifting rivalry.....

4. Very little emotional attachment to the family. Dishes and jealousy prevail and lessen family ties.....

5. No emotional attachment to family. Feels definitely neglected and discriminated against by family. Feelings of resentment and of feeling wronged cause bitter resentment.....

SCALE 6
VETERAN'S GENERAL ADJUSTMENT

Rating Step

1. Very Good adjustment. Happy and satisfied. Able to get along well with family, friends, has emotional outlets and activities which afford satisfaction. Enjoys contact with seeing as well as blind people.....
2. Good adjustment. Usually gets along well with people at home and in the community. Well-poised and contented with life in general.....
3. Fair adjustment. Gets along fairly well with family and friends. Some tendency to worry. Contented at times, at other times discontented.....
4. Doubtful adjustment. Is at times unhappy and depressed. Worries a great deal about daily problems as well as the future in general. Has insight into personal problems without being able to solve them. Has problems in personal and social adjustment.....
5. Inadequate adjustment. Feels discouraged and hopeless about the future. Has very few interests and activities which give an emotion outlet or satisfaction. Has spells of deep introspection. Lacks in confidence; has many problems in personal and social adjustment.....

SCALE 7
VETERAN'S ADJUSTMENT TO HANDICAP ("Feeling Tone")

Rating Step

1. Subject has accepted handicap. His aims, goals, and interests are compatible with his potentialities. No apparent anxiety or rebellion against handicap. Tries to use his assets to make up for it; shows self-confidence.....
2. Subject is somewhat self-conscious about handicap, but such feelings have not interfered with the formation of interests in activities and people. His attitude is "what cannot be cured must be endured".
3. Subject adjusts to handicap fairly well but at times becomes blue and discouraged over limitations. Self-conscious except with other handicapped people.....
4. Has an attitude of inferiority toward himself and his potentialities. Evidences of introspection.....
5. Extremely depressed over handicap. Feels he is unfairly excluded fr any activities in which he might be interested. Very discouraged a extremely self-conscious. Cannot get along socially because of han cap. Self-pity.....

SCALE 8
VETERAN'S ADJUSTMENT TO WORK LIFE

Rating Step

1. Very well-adjusted. Subject has a happy disposition. Makes friends very easily among co-workers and supervisors. Enthusiastic in work. Assumes responsibilities and is responsive, well-poised, and self-controlled. Genuinely sorry when he has displeased anybody.....
2. Well-adjusted. Is well liked by co-workers and supervisors. Has a number of good friends. Is fairly well-poised, responsible, and alert in most work activities. Has a cheerful disposition and adjusts fairly well to a new situation.....

SCALE 6

VETERAN'S SERVICES ADJUSTMENT

Setting Step

1. Very poor adjustment. Angry and addicted. Life is spent along with family, friends, has constant needs and activities which afford satisfaction. Relays contact with society as well as vital people.....

2. Poor adjustment. Usually gets along well with people at home and in the community. Well-packed and contented with life in general.....

3. Fair adjustment. Gets along fairly well with family and friends. Some tendency to worry. Contented at times, at other times discontented.....

4. Doubtful adjustment. Is at times unhappy and depressed. Worries a great deal about daily problems as well as the future in general. Has insight into personal problems without being able to solve them. Has problems in personal and social situations.....

5. Inadequate adjustment. Feels discouraged and hopeless about the future. Has very few interests and activities which give an accurate outlets or sociability. Has lapses of deep introspection. Lacks in confidence; has many problems in personal and social adjustment.....

SCALE 7

VETERAN'S ADJUSTMENT TO HOSPITAL ("Getting Home")

Setting Step

1. Subject has deserted family. Has close, daily, and intimate contact with his potentialities. No apparent anxiety or rehabilitation qualms. Tries to use his assets to make up for it; shows self-confidence.....

2. Subject is somewhat self-conscious about handicap, but such feelings are tolerated with fortitude of behavior in social-type and people. His attitude is "what cannot be cured must be endured".

3. Subject adjusts to handicap fairly well but at times becomes tense and discouraged over limitations. Self-confidence accept with other handicapped people.....

4. Has an attitude of indifference toward himself and his potentialities. Evidences of introspection.....

5. Extremely depressed over handicap. Feels he is entirely excluded from any activities in which he might be interested. Very discouraged to extremely self-conscious. Cannot get along socially because of handicap. Self-pity.....

SCALE 8

VETERAN'S ADJUSTMENT TO OWN HOME

Setting Step

1. Very well-adjusted. Enjoys a happy disposition. Plays golf, is very friendly among co-workers and supervisors. Participates in social functions responsibilities and is progressive, well-poised, and self-controlled. Domestically happy when he has displeased anybody.....

2. Well-adjusted. Is well liked by co-workers and supervisors. Has a number of good friends. Is fairly well-poised, responsible, and efficient in work activities. Has a somewhat disorganized domestic life and is just fairly well to a few others.....

Rating Step

3. Fairly well-adjusted. Has a few friends. Does not adapt easily to new situations. Has a tendency to be moody and very sensitive to criticism. Sometimes requires motivation. Has a limited range of interests and activities which afford satisfaction.....

4. Poorly adjusted. Has no intimate friends. Assumes responsibilities unwillingly. Is unstable emotionally and frequently unresponsive to suggestions on the part of coworkers and supervisors.....

5. Seriously maladjusted. Either impudent and quarrelsome, or very shy and seclusive. Difficult to motivate. Excessive desire for attention and sympathy.....

SCALE 9
MODES OF VETERAN'S ADJUSTMENT

Rating Step

1. Wholesome compensatory reactions. Subject recognizes and accepts limitations resulting from handicap, yet tries to minimize them by substituting for his limitations. Shows sound competitive spirit with respect to accessible goals; manifests no evasiveness in discussing problems regarding handicap.....
Hypercompensatory Reactions evidenced in anti-social character traits such as extreme aggressiveness, strong competitive drives, resentment of criticism; crusader for the cause of the handicapped.

2. Denial Reactions. Subject does not admit actual limitations connected with blindness as evidenced in educational and vocational planning and activities and interests. Denies that handicap affects in any way; states "blindness is no handicap at all." Evasive in discussing problems regarding handicap.....

3. Defensive Reactions. By means of rationalization or projection subject gives socially acceptable reasons for his behavior to protect himself from the necessity of acknowledging real reasons for failures. Either feels unfairly treated by members of family or by peers. Blames society in general for prejudice against blind people.....

4. Withdrawing Reactions. Subject's thoughts and activities are centered around handicap. Withdrawing tendencies manifested either in emotional or rational retreat. Resigns self to the fact that certain goals are inaccessible; avoids social contacts or competition except with similarly handicapped.....

5. Nonadjustive Reactions. Subject remains in an unadjusted state being unable to deal with life problems. Maladjustment shown in a variety of traits and symptoms; strong self-centeredness, lack in sociability; emotional instability and intensive worrying and anxiety.....

Rating Step

2. Fairly well-adjusted. Has a few friends. Does not adapt easily to new situations. Has a tendency to be moody and very sensitive to criticism. Sometimes withdraws socially. Has a limited range of interests and activities which afford additional.....

4. Poorly adjusted. Has no intimate friends. Assumes responsibilities unwillingly. Is usually not trustworthy and irresponsibly unresponsive to suggestions on the part of superiors and supervisors.....

5. Extremely maladjusted. Either impudent and contrary, or very shy and evasive. Difficult to motivate. Constantly desire for attention and sympathy.....

CHART 9

Rating Step

1. Unlacks commonplace sensibility. Lacks ordinary courtesies and accepts limitations resulting from handicap, puts forth to minimize them by substituting for his limitation. Gives good cooperative spirit with respect to accepted goals; manifests no evasiveness in discussing problems regarding handicap.....

Inconsequential or lacking evidenced to anti-social character traits such as extreme aggressiveness, strong compulsive drives, resentment of criticism; grumbles for the cause of the handicapped.

Partial deficiency. Subject does not elicit critical limitations connected but did evidence in educational and vocational planning and activities and interests. During this handicap attends in any way relate difficulties to be isolating at all." Showing in disturbing problems regarding handicap.....

3. Defensive reaction. By means of rationalization or projection subject gives socially acceptable reasons for his behavior to protect himself from the necessity of acknowledging real reasons for failure. Either fails usually treated by evidence of family or by person.

Almost society in general for prejudice against kind of.....

4. Withdrawing tendencies. Subject's disturbed and activities are manifested around handicap. Attempts withdrawing manifested either in emotional or verbal retreat. Persons tell to the fact that certain goals are inaccessible; avoids social contacts or competition crowds with.....

5. Fixed ability to function. Subject resists in an emotional state being unable to deal with life problems. Maladjustment shown in a variety of traits and symptoms; strong dependencies, lack in sociability; emotional instability and intensive worrying and anxiety.....

APPENDIX D

TABLE 46

Trained group - 32 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Bell Adjustment Inventory

	Home	Health	Social	Emotional	Occupational
1	0	0	2	1	1
2	5	7	17	3	8
3	11	15	15	8	5
4	2	14	16	18	9
5	5	5	28	26	15
6	2	9	6	2	2
7	0	8	9	8	4
8	0	4	2	1	0
9	1	8	8	1	4
10	1	2	5	0	0
11	2	5	16	6	7
12	4	4	3	2	10
13	7	7	1	1	2
14	0	8	3	4	2
15	7	8	3	7	19
16	1	8	4	2	5
17	5	4	8	1	6
18	5	12	23	17	11
19	8	13	13	3	-
20	14	5	11	5	-
21	7	10	15	17	-
22	0	3	5	2	-
23	5	13	8	15	-
24	2	3	2	2	-
25	2	12	7	6	-
26	20	9	1	6	-
27	7	12	6	4	-
28	11	7	12	6	-
29	14	5	4	10	-
30	1	10	9	16	-
31	6	16	6	11	-
32	3	22	5	12	-

	Item	Quality	Quotation	Shortfall	Completion
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
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25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					

TABLE 47

Untrained group - 29 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Bell Adjustment Inventory

	Home	Health	Social	Emotional	Occupational
1	0	8	15	4	-
2	0	2	6	0	-
3	0	4	10	6	-
4	0	11	9	3	-
5	4	9	9	9	-
6	0	3	9	1	-
7	1	6	3	1	-
8	0	9	6	1	-
9	2	11	19	12	-
10	7	2	3	0	-
11	5	9	3	1	-
12	2	2	4	2	-
13	4	10	21	0	-
14	14	3	4	5	-
15	0	4	4	2	12
16	2	12	4	0	3
17	1	2	1	0	1
18	1	6	10	7	7
19	1	1	0	1	0
20	2	2	12	4	4
21	3	12	6	7	5
22	1	5	4	0	0
23	2	7	2	2	7
24	3	13	8	7	11
25	15	19	16	19	14
26	2	7	7	2	2
27	5	3	4	3	4
28	0	2	1	0	1
29	2	5	3	7	2

TABLE 48

Trained group - 32 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory

	(1) Sensitivity	(2) Somatic Symptoms	(3) Social Competency	(4) Paranoid Tendencies	(5) Feelings of Inadequacy	(6) Depression	(7) Attitude Re Blindness	(8) Validation
1	3	1	2	0	4	0	1	3
2	5	3	12	6	2	2	8	4
3	8	5	8	9	8	2	9	4
4	18	10	12	3	6	5	9	2
5	23	7	21	17	11	15	17	6
6	1	3	2	1	1	0	2	5
7	7	4	5	3	7	2	7	2
8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
9	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	1
10	1	1	4	4	2	0	2	8
11	5	7	11	3	2	0	7	1
12	4	1	5	4	4	2	7	7
13	5	3	3	2	5	1	2	3
14	2	3	5	4	6	1	6	3
15	2	3	5	3	4	0	3	2
16	0	2	4	0	2	0	3	5
17	9	1	5	5	3	0	5	3
18	18	5	13	8	12	6	6	2
19	8	5	9	5	5	2	6	5
20	3	2	2	1	1	0	2	5
21	19	6	12	10	13	5	18	2
22	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	1
23	11	8	3	1	2	2	5	3
24	3	0	2	2	1	1	2	7
25	4	1	3	7	3	0	3	6
26	10	3	2	1	5	1	4	2
27	5	2	4	3	7	1	6	3
28	10	5	9	8	4	0	4	2
29	14	3	8	11	4	3	4	4
30	17	4	9	9	6	2	9	1
31	5	6	4	1	5	0	6	2
32	13	13	6	10	4	7	13	7

TABLE 48

Regional Group - 32 male fulltime veterans of World War II

Age Group[illegible]

Human Skeletal Factors Inventory

(1) Subject	(2) Vocational Physique	(3) Social Temperament	(4) Personality Adjustment	(5) Psychiatric Diagnosis	(6) Depression	(7) Anxiety Neurosis	(8) Total Score
1	5	1	2	0	4	1	0
2	8	8	12	6	5	2	4
3	6	8	8	6	3	0	4
4	12	10	12	3	5	5	3
5	13	7	21	17	11	18	17
6	1	3	2	1	1	3	0
7	7	4	3	3	7	2	7
8	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
9	4	1	1	0	0	0	2
10	1	1	4	2	2	0	0
11	6	7	11	4	2	2	1
12	6	1	4	3	4	1	2
13	6	2	3	0	3	0	1
14	2	1	4	4	0	0	1
15	6	1	5	0	3	0	1
16	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
17	0	1	4	3	0	0	3
18	10	1	8	12	6	0	3
19	2	2	5	1	0	0	2
20	1	1	9	1	0	0	2
21	10	2	12	18	4	16	1
22	3	2	3	4	2	0	1
23	11	2	3	1	1	2	2
24	3	1	0	1	2	0	1
25	4	1	3	3	1	0	1
26	4	1	2	4	1	0	1
27	5	2	4	4	1	0	1
28	10	1	1	4	1	0	1
29	14	1	0	4	1	0	1
30	17	4	0	4	1	0	1
31	8	6	1	6	1	0	1
32	12	12	10	4	7	12	7

TABLE 49

Untrained group - 29 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Bauman Emotional Factors Inventory

	(1) Sensitivity	(2) Somatic Symptoms	(3) Social Competency	(4) Paranoid Tendencies	(5) Feelings of Inadequacy	(6) Depression	(7) Attitude Re Blindness	(8) Validation
1	4	1	3	4	2	0	4	3
2	3	11	6	0	3	2	3	3
3	1	3	2	1	3	0	5	4
4	11	7	8	5	4	0	2	3
5	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	2
6	4	2	13	3	4	0	7	6
7	8	7	7	3	6	0	3	3
8	1	1	3	2	1	0	3	4
9	11	3	3	2	0	1	7	4
10	7	5	5	4	5	0	4	2
11	15	10	14	6	10	10	18	5
12	3	4	8	6	9	0	5	4
13	7	2	1	2	2	1	5	1
14	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	1
15	2	2	3	0	1	0	1	2
16	10	2	12	2	4	0	11	4
17	2	0	3	3	1	0	2	5
18	8	3	8	5	7	1	7	4
19	8	4	3	2	2	1	3	3
20	8	7	5	10	8	0	8	1
21	2	0	7	7	4	1	7	3
22	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
23	1	3	1	3	2	0	4	7
24	13	4	14	4	1	0	11	3
25	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	5
26	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	4
27	3	3	7	5	4	1	3	2
28	8	9	17	5	4	3	5	2
29	3	0	2	4	4	0	4	0

Table 40

Universal group - 20 male Siberian volunteers of North Ob' [illegible]

Raw Scores

Human Emotional Factors Inventory

(1) Dependability	(2) Emotio[illegible] Stability	(3) Social [illegible]	(4) Personal [illegible]	(5) Leading [illegible] Leadership	(6) Interpersonal [illegible]	(7) Objective [illegible] Re Within Body	(8) Total Score
1	4	1	6	2	0	4	3
2	8	11	6	2	2	2	1
3	1	3	2	1	0	6	4
4	11	7	8	4	2	2	2
5	0	0	4	0	0	1	2
6	4	2	13	4	0	7	8
7	8	4	7	6	0	3	3
8	1	3	4	2	1	3	4
9	11	3	4	0	1	4	7
10	4	3	6	4	5	4	2
11	8	10	14	4	10	10	10
12	6	4	9	4	3	0	3
13	4	2	1	2	1	1	5
14	2	1	7	3	1	0	1
15	2	5	4	0	1	0	2
16	10	5	12	5	4	0	11
17	2	0	3	2	1	0	4
18	3	3	6	3	1	1	1
19	5	4	4	5	5	1	3
20	3	7	6	10	4	0	8
21	2	0	7	2	4	1	3
22	4	1	1	0	1	0	6
23	1	3	3	0	2	4	7
24	11	4	14	4	1	0	2
25	0	2	0	0	2	0	5
26	0	3	1	2	0	0	4
27	3	4	4	4	0	1	5
28	8	5	14	5	4	3	5
29	3	6	5	4	0	4	0

TABLE 50

Trained group - 37 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Ratings of Social Worker A

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
2	3	3	2	3	2	5	4	-	4
3	3	1	1	4	2	3	2	-	4
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
5	4	3	3	4	2	4	3	2	5
6	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	-	3
7	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1
8	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4
9	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
11	4	3	3	2	2	5	5	-	5
12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	1
13	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	5
14	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
15	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
16	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	5
17	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
18	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
22	2	3	3	2	2	4	2	-	1

TABLE 50

Specimen Crumb - 17 mole Styrene on Basis of 100 Parts Rubber

Section of Special Crumb Tube

(1) Distance of Section from Top of Tube	(2) Section's Volume Fraction of Total Crumb	(3) Section's Volume Fraction of Crumb Rubber	(4) Section's Styrene Content (Mole %)	(5) Section's Styrene Content (Wt. %)	(6) Section's Volume Fraction of Total Crumb	(7) Section's Volume Fraction of Crumb Rubber	(8) Section's Styrene Content (Mole %)	(9) Section's Styrene Content (Wt. %)
1	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
2	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
3	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
4	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
5	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
6	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
7	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
8	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
9	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
10	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
11	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
12	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
13	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
14	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
15	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
16	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
17	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
18	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
19	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
20	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
21	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
22	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
23	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
24	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
25	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
26	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
27	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
28	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
29	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
30	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
31	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
32	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
33	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
34	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
35	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
36	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
37	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
38	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
39	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
40	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
41	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
42	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
43	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
44	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
45	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
46	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
47	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
48	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
49	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
50	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
51	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
52	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
53	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
54	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
55	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
56	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
57	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
58	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
59	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
60	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
61	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
62	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
63	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
64	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
65	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
66	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
67	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
68	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
69	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
70	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
71	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
72	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
73	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
74	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
75	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
76	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
77	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
78	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
79	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
80	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
81	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
82	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
83	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
84	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
85	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
86	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
87	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
88	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
89	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
90	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
91	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
92	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
93	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
94	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
95	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
96	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
97	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
98	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
99	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17
100	1	1	17	17	1	1	17	17

TABLE 50 (Continued)

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
23	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	-	5
24	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4
29	4	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	-	1
35	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	-	5
36	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
37	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	1

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)

TABLE 51 (Continued)

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
28	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4
29	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	3
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	-	3
35	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	-	5
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
37	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2

(Continued)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)

TABLE 52

Untrained group - 33 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Ratings of Social Worker A

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	-	2
2	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	-	4
3	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5
4	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	-	5
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	4	-	-	-	4	4	4	2	2
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
15	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1
16	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
17	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
18	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	2	2	3	-	2	2	1	2	1
21	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
22	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	1
23	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	-	1
24	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1

| | | |

TABLE 52 (Continued)

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
28	3	2	3	4	4	5	4	-	4
29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	1
30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
31	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	-	1
32	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(Continued)

TABLE 53

Untrained group - 33 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Ratings of Social Worker B

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
1	2	1	2	2	1	5	4	-	5
2	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	-	5
3	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	5
4	3	2	2	2	2	4	5	-	5
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	1	1	2	7	1	2	-	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	4	-	-	-	4	3	3	2	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	-	2
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
18	3	3	-	2	2	2	3	3	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	3	2	2	-	2	2	2	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
24	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1

TABLE 25

It was difficult to analyse because it was [illegible]

Percentage of [illegible]

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 53 (Continued)

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
28	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	-	5
29	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	1
30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
31	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	1
32	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 32

(Continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

TABLE 54

Trained group - 32 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Averaged Social Worker Ratings

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
1	4	-	-	-	-	3	1.5	1.5	1
2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	2.5	2	2	1
3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	5
4	2	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1
5	1.5	2	2	2	3	3	2.5	3	3
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
10	2	2	2	1	1.5	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1.5	2.5	2	3	4
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	2	1
17	2	2	2.5	2	1.5	2.5	3	3	1.5
18	1.5	1.5	2	2	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1
19	2.5	1.5	1.5	3	2	2.5	2	-	2.5
20	2	2	2	2	2	4	2.5	-	3
21	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	-	3.5
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
23	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	5	5	-	5
24	2	2	2	2	2	2.5	2	-	1

TABLE [illegible]

It was blow to country behalf also 32 - query herbert

[illegible]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 54 (Continued)

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
25	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
27	2	2.5	2.5	2	2	2.5	2	-	1
28	2	2	1.5	2.5	2	2.5	2	-	5
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
30	3	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	2
31	1.5	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1	-	1
32	2	2	2.5	3	1.5	3	2.5	-	2

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 55

Untrained group - 29 male blinded veterans of World War II

Raw Scores

Averaged Social Worker Ratings

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1
2	4	-	-	-	4	3.5	3.5	2	1.5
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	1	1	1	1	1
9	2.5	1.5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
10	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	2	2	2.5	-	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	1
12	1	2	1	1	1.5	1.5	1	2	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
16	1	1	1	1.5	1	1	2	-	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	-	1
18	2	1	2	2	1.5	4.5	4	-	3.5
19	-	-	-	-	-	5	4.5	-	5
20	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2	1.5	-	1.5
21	1.5	1.5	1	1	1.5	1.5	1	-	1
22	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1

TABLE 55 (Continued)

	(1) Atmosphere of the Home	(2) Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	(3) Social Status in the Family	(4) Family Attitude of Protectiveness toward Blind Veteran	(5) Veteran's Attachment to Family	(6) Veteran's General Adjustment	(7) Veteran's Adjustment to Handicap	(8) Veteran's Adjustment to Work Life	(9) Modes of Veteran's Adjustment
25	3	2	2.5	3.5	3	5	4	-	4.5
26	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	-	1
27	2	2.5	2.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	-	1
28	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	3.5
29	5	4.5	4	4.5	4	5	4	-	4.5

(continued)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)

TABLE 56

Coefficients of Correlation Between Scores on Selected Test Variables of the Trained Group

Trained Group

	Bauman							Social Worker								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bell 1 (Home)			.08				.05	.03	.11	.03	.22	.17				
Bell 2 (Health)		.70**												.28		
Bell 3 (Social)			.85**		.55**		.62**						.33			
Bell 4 (Emotional)	.89**			.64**	.68**	.80**	.75**						.30	.28		.30
Bell 5 (Occupational)			.98**		.44	.53*	.56*								.16	
Bauman 1 (Sensitivity)													.33	.31		.33
Bauman 2 (Somatic Symptoms)														.33		
Bauman 3 (Social Competency)								.11	.21	.27	.34	.27	.18		.38	
Bauman 4 (Paranoid Tendencies)													.21	.17		.31
Bauman 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy)													.21	.43*	.33	.24
Bauman 6 (Depression)													.29	.23	.43	.20
Bauman 7 (Attitude re Blindness)								.29	.35	.40*	.12	.36*	.32	.35	.39	.39*

* - .05 Level of Confidence
**- .01 Level of Confidence

TABLE 26

Intercorrelations between Scores on Selected
Rank Variables of the Trained Group

Trained Group	Lineman								Central Office				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trait I (Ease)			.08				.06	.05	.11	.05	.22	.17				
Trait 2 (Health)		.70**												.22		
Trait 3 (Social)			.22**		.05**		.62**					.23				
Trait 4 (Emotional)	.69**				.04**	.69**	.80**	.76**				.20		.29		.30
Trait 5 (Occupational)			.08**		.44	.52*	.36*								.10	
Lineman 1 (Mechanically)												.23		.21		.24
Lineman 2 (Scientific Aptitude)														.28		
Lineman 3 (Social Competency)								.11	.21	.27	.24	.27	.19		.26	
Lineman 4 (Personal Confidence)												.21		.17		.21
Lineman 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy)												.21		.43*	.22	.24
Lineman 6 (Depression)												.29		.23	.29	.20
Lineman 7 (Attitude re Blindness)								.25	.24	.40*	.12	.24*	.22	.25	.25	.3 *

* - .05 Level of Confidence
** - .01 Level of Confidence

TABLE 57

Coefficients of Correlation Between Scores on Selected Test Variables of the Untrained Group

Untrained Group

	Bauman							Social Worker								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bell 1 (Home)			.09				.03	.42*	.50*	.55*	.49*	.36				
Bell 2 (Health)		.77**												-.03		
Bell 3 (Social)			.89**		.39*		.64**						.06			
Bell 4 (Emotional)	.74*			.43*	.54**	.54**	.66*						-.08	-.12	-.09	
Bell 5 (Occupational)			.41		.38	.53*	.61*								.13	
Bauman 1 (Sensitivity)													-.06	-.02		.003
Bauman 2 (Somatic Symptoms)														.05		
Bauman 3 (Social Competency)								-.21	-.17	-.08	-.25	-.18	-.05		.48	
Bauman 4 (Paranoid Tendencies)													-.06	-.21		-.03
Bauman 5 (Feelings of Inadequacy)													-.09	-.06	.48	.03
Bauman 6 (Depression)													.09	-.01	.26	.03
Bauman 7 (Attitude re Blindness)								.004	.01	.17	.11	-.04	-.02	-.08	.29	.02

* -.05 Level of Confidence
**-.01 Level of Confidence

Test Variable or the Variable Score

Coefficient of Correlating Pairs of Variables

TABLE 58

Standard Errors of the Means

Test		Variable	Trained Group	Untrained Group	Difference
Bell	1	Home	.85	.95	.10
Bell	2	Health	.83	.81	.02
Bell	3	Social	1.16	1.00	.16
Bell	4	Emotional	1.14	.80	.34
Bell	5	Occupational	1.22	1.15	.07
Bauman	1	Sensitivity	1.09	.78	.31
Bauman	2	Somatic Symptoms	.52	.58	.06
Bauman	3	Social Competency	.80	.84	.04
Bauman	4	Paranoid Tendencies	.70	.44	.26
Bauman	5	Feelings of Inadequacy	.56	.46	.10
Bauman	6	Depression	.54	.36	.18
Bauman	7	Attitude re Blindness	.75	.70	.05
Bauman	8	Validation	.36	.30	.06
Social Worker	1	Atmosphere of the Home	.16	.20	.04
Social Worker	2	Acceptance or Rejection of the Handicapped Veteran	.11	.16	.05
Social Worker	3	Social Status in the Family	.11	.15	.04
Social Worker	4	Family Attitude of Protectiveness	.14	.18	.04
Social Worker	5	Attachment to Family	.10	.17	.07
Social Worker	6	General Adjustment	.19	.26	.07
Social Worker	7	Adjustment to Handicap	.15	.21	.06
Social Worker	8	Occupational Adjustment	.18	.10	.08
Social Worker	9	Modes of Adjustment	.24	.23	.01

Table 38

Standard Errors of the Means

Test	Variable	Training Group	Unpracticed Group	Difference
Test	1 Name	.04	.09	.10
Test	2 Health	.04	.07	.08
Test	3 Social	1.19	1.00	.14
Test	4 Emotional	1.14	.85	.04
Test	5 Occupational	1.34	1.12	.07

Test	Variable	Training Group	Unpracticed Group	Difference
Test	1 Sensitivity	1.07	.78	.11
Test	2 Mental Symptoms	.72	.54	.06
Test	3 Vocal Accuracy	.80	.54	.06
Test	4 Periodic Tendencies	.70	.44	.14
Test	5 Feeling of Inadequacy	.82	.46	.12
Test	6 Corrupted	.84	.56	.14
Test	7 Attitude re Religion	.78	.70	.08
Test	8 Validation	.72	.50	.09

Test	Variable	Training Group	Unpracticed Group	Difference
Test	1 Character of the Home	.18	.20	.04
Test	2 Acceptance of Religion of the Established Church	.11	.18	.06
Test	3 Social Status in the Family	.11	.15	.04
Test	4 Family Attitude of Protestantism	.14	.18	.04
Test	5 Attachment to Family	.10	.17	.07
Test	6 Concern in Others	.19	.09	.07
Test	7 Adjustment to Family	.15	.21	.07
Test	8 Conventional Adjustments	.16	.10	.06
Test	9 Index of Adjustment	.14	.15	.02

APPENDIX E

Budget Bureau No. 76-5202
Approval Expires August 31, 1953

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INTERVIEW OUTLINE FOR STUDY OF BLINDED VETERANS WITH SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITIES INCURRED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II, DECEMBER 7, 1941

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL 10-22-S

PART I - RECORD INFORMATION

1. (PC) NAME OF REGIONAL OFFICE SERVICING VETERAN

2. (PC) ESTIMATED MILES FROM HOME TO REGIONAL OFFICE

3. VETERAN'S LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL

4. ADDRESS

5. DATE OF BIRTH *(Month and year)*

6. RACE

7. SEX ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE

8. (PC) CLAIM NO. C-

✓	9. (PC) MARITAL STATUS	10. DATE	11. LIST DEPENDENTS	12. AGE
1	MARRIED			
2	NEVER MARRIED			
3	WIDOWED			
4	DIVORCED			
5	SEPARATED			

13. DATE ENTERED SERVICE

14. BRANCH OF SERVICE ☐ ARMY ☐ AIR FORCE ☐ NAVY ☐ MARINE CORPS ☐ COAST GUARD

15. SERVICE NO.

16. DATE DISCHARGED

17. GRADE OR RANK

18. NO. OF COMPENSABLE DISABILITIES DUE TO COMBAT

19. NO. OF COMPENSABLE DISABILITIES NOT DUE TO COMBAT

20. DEGREE OF DISABILITY %

21. CLASS OF MAJOR DISABILITY *(Reply in words, not in code)*

22. DIAGNOSIS OF MAJOR DISABILITY

23. LOSS OF USE

24. ANATOMICAL LOSS

25. BEGINNING DATE OF ORIGINAL AWARD

26. IS THE VETERAN UNDER LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

27. (PC) VETERAN'S BLINDNESS WAS DUE TO *(Check one)* 1 ☐ INJURY 2 ☐ DISEASE

28. DATE OF INJURY LEADING TO BLINDNESS OR FIRST INDICATION OF BLINDNESS DUE TO DISEASE

29. IF BLINDNESS IS DUE TO DISEASE, GIVE DATE OF SERIOUS SYMPTOMS BEYOND ORDINARY CHANGES IN EYE CONDITIONS

30. (PC) THE VETERAN HAS BEEN VISUALLY DISABLED FOR *(Give years)* YRS.

31. (PC) THE VETERAN RECEIVED REHABILITATION TREATMENT AT

1 ☐ VALLEY FORGE GENERAL HOSPITAL
2 ☐ DIBBLE ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL
3 ☐ AVON OLD FARMS CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL
4 ☐ PHILADELPHIA NAVAL HOSPITAL
5 ☐ VAH, HINES, ILL.
6 ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

32. SUMMARIZE THE REPORTS FROM REHABILITATION HOSPITAL AS TO DATES, PERSONAL RESPONSE, DISPLAY OF INITIATIVE, APPARENT ADJUSTMENT TO BLINDNESS, AND TRAINING RECEIVED *(Continue on reverse or use supplemental sheet, if necessary)*

NOTE: See Covering Issue for explanation of (PC) (*) (**)

32. *(Cont'd)*

33. EDUCATION *(Give number of years of schooling completed before blindness)*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE *(Degree)*	GRAOUATE SCHOOL *(Degree)*	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

34. IF TRAINEO FOR OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINONESS, NAME THE OCCUPATION

35. (PC) OIO THE VETERAN APPLY FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION UNOER P.L. 16?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

36. (PC) OID THE VETERAN RECEIVE VOCATIONAL AOVISEMENT FROM A VA VOCATIONAL AOVISER?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

37. IF THE VETERAN HAS BEEN OFFEREO VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING BUT HAS OECLINEO TO ACCEPT IT, WHAT WERE HIS REASONS FOR REFUSING TO ACCEPT IT?

38. LIST ALL EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH VETERAN WAS ENTERED INTO TRAINING AND THE LENGTH AND TYPE OF TRAINING FOR EACH, AS SHOWN IN VR&E RECORDS

EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	PL 16	PL 346	TYPE OF TRAINING	LENGTH OF TRAINING	OATES PURSUEO

39. (PC) WHAT IS VETERAN'S PRESENT VR&E STATUS?

1 ☐ IN TRAINING 2 ☐ TRAINING INTERRUPTEO 3 ☐ TRAINING OISCONTINUEO 4 ☐ REHABILITATEO 5 ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

40. (PC) IF THE VETERAN IS IN TRAINING OR HAS LEFT TRAINING RECENTLY, HAS HE MADE ANY DEFINITE PLANS FOR OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT IN THE OCCUPATION FOR WHICH HE IS BEING OR WAS TRAINED?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

41. (PC) IS HE RECEIVING OR HAS HE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM THE TRAINING OFFICER IN MAKING PLANS FOR EMPLOYMENT AFTER TRAINING?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

42. (PC) IF TRAINING HAS BEEN COMPLETEO, HAS HE BEEN REFERREO TO THE STATE OR FEOERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR PLACEMENT SERVICE?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

43. IF STILL IN TRAINING OR NOT EMPLOYEO FOLLOWING TRAINING, WHAT ARE THE PLANS HE HAS MADE, OR BEEN ASSISTEO IN MAKING, FOR FINOING A JOB? *(Explain briefly)*

44. (PC) IF THE VETERAN HAS BEEN IN TRAINING, IS HE EMPLOYED IN THE OCCUPATION FOR WHICH HE WAS TRAINED?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE *(If checked "No," explain)*

PART II - INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

45. (PC) IF THE BLINDNESS WAS NOT TOTAL AT THE OUTSET, STATE THE APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME BEFORE HIS EYE CONDITION STABILIZED ON ITS PRESENT BASIS, I.E., THE TIME DURING WHICH THE VETERAN REMAINED IN DOUBT ABOUT HIS CHANCE OF SEEING
1 ☐ LESS THAN 2 WEEKS 2 ☐ FROM 2 TO 8 WEEKS 3 ☐ FROM 2 TO 10 MONTHS 4 ☐ FROM 10 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS 5 ☐ MORE THAN 2 YEARS 6 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

46. (PC) THE VETERAN'S SIGHT IS PARTIAL BUT IS ADEQUATE FOR
1 ☐ WALKING ABOUT 3 ☐ DRESSING 5 ☐ RECOGNIZING PEOPLE 7 ☐ READING FINE MEASUREMENTS
2 ☐ EATING 4 ☐ READING 6 ☐ READING STREET SIGNS 8 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

47. (*) DOES THE VETERAN SUFFER HARDSHIP FROM TRYING TO COVER UP PARTIAL BLINDNESS?
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

48. (PC) IF THE VETERAN HAS RESIDUAL VISION, DOES HE KEEP IN TOUCH WITH A PHYSICIAN REGARDING ANY POSSIBLE PROGRESSIVE TROUBLE AND CONSERVATION OF REMAINING VISION?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

49. (**) DID THE VETERAN ASK ABOUT NEW DEVELOPMENT IN SURGERY AS THOUGH HE HOPED TO SEE AGAIN?
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

50. IS THE VETERAN'S HEARING ABILITY IMPAIRED?
☐ YES ☐ NO

51. IF THE VETERAN'S HEARING ABILITY IS IMPAIRED, IS HE AWARE THAT IT AFFECTS HIS ORIENTATION AND TRAVEL ABILITY?
☐ YES ☐ NO

52. IN THE LAST YEAR THE VETERAN'S WEIGHT HAS
☐ INCREASED BY: LBS. ☐ DECREASED BY: LBS. ☐ REMAINED THE SAME

53. WHAT ARE THE VETERAN'S PHYSICAL COMPLAINTS?

54. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN USE A GUIDE DOG?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

55. (PC) IF ITEM 54 IS "YES," IS HE SATISFIED WITH IT
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

56. DOES THE VETERAN READ BRAILLE?
☐ YES ☐ NO

57. IF THE VETERAN DOES NOT READ BRAILLE, WHAT ARE HIS REASONS FOR NOT DOING SO?

58. (PC) THE VETERAN USES
1 ☐ NO CANE 2 ☐ COLLAPSIBLE CANE 3 ☐ WHITE WOODEN TYPE CANE 4 ☐ LONG METAL (6 OZ. NON-COLLAPSIBLE) TYPE CANE ISSUED BY VA 5 ☐ ANOTHER TYPE CANE *(Specify)*

59. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN HAVE PLASTIC EYES?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

60. (PC) IF ITEM 59 IS "YES," DOES HE HAVE SPARES?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

61. (**) IF ITEM 59 IS "YES," DO THEY LOOK WELL?
☐ YES ☐ NO

62. IF THE VETERAN HAS PLASTIC EYES BUT DOES NOT WEAR THEM, EXPLAIN

63. LIST BELOW ALL OF THE PROSTHEIC APPLIANCES AND SENSORY AIDS THAT THE VETERAN HAS

LINE NO.	NAME OF AID OR APPLIANCE	IN USE		NEED REPAIR	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

64. LIST BELOW ALL OTHER PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES OR SENSORY AIDS THAT THE VETERAN FEELS HE NEEDS

	NAME OF AID OR APPLIANCE
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

173

65. (PC) IS THE VETERAN WORKING? 1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

66. IF ITEM 6S IS "YES," IS HE WORKING? *(Check)*
☐ DN SALARY ☐ SELF EMPLOYED ☐ NDT APPLICABLE ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

67. (PC) THE VETERAN DBTAINED HIS JDB THROUGH
1 ☐ STATE OR FEDERAL EMPLDYMENT AGENCY
2 ☐ VA TRAINING DFFICER
3 ☐ OTHER VA OFFICIAL
4 ☐ STATE AGENCY FOR THE BLIND
5 ☐ PRIVATE AGENCY FDR THE BLIND
6 ☐ FRIEND OR RELATIVE
7 ☐ OWN INITIATIVE
8 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

68. WHAT IS THE VETERAN'S JOB TITLE?

69. (PC) IF THE VETERAN IS EMPLOYED, HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES HE AVERAGE?
HRS.

7D. SUMMARIZE BRIEFLY WHAT THE VETERAN DOES IN HIS JOB, AND WHETHER ANY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE NECESSARY FOR HIM TD DD IT.

71. (PC) DDES THE VETERAN REQUIRE SIGHTED HELP TD DO HIS JDB?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

72. (PC) DDES THE VETERAN FEEL THAT THIS JOB IS REALLY SATISFYING TO HIM?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ ND

73. (PC) HAS THE VETERAN REFUSED ANY JOB OFFERED?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

74. IF THE VETERAN HAS BEEN DFFERED A JDB BUT HAS REFUSED IT, WHAT WERE HIS REASONS?

7S. IF THE VETERAN IS NOT WORKING, HOW DOES HE SPEND HIS DAY? *(If he feels that he has worked out a way of life that is dignified and useful, despite the fact that he has no gainful employment, outline his concept of what he is doing as fully as possible. Use supplemental sheet if necessary).*

76. THE VETERAN RESIDES
☐ IN HIS OWN HOME ☐ IN RENTED QUARTERS ☐ WITH RELATIVES

77. HAS THE VETERAN STUDIED HIS HDUSEHDLD ARRANGEMENTS?
☐ YES ☐ ND *(If "No," explain)*

78. (*PC) DOES THE VETERAN ASSDCIATE SDCIALLY WITH OTHER BLIND PEOPLE?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ ND 3 ☐ ANSWER NDT DBTAINED

79. WHAT DOES THE VETERAN DO IN HIS LEISURE TIME?

80. DDES VETERAN HAVE DIFFICULTY SLEEPING?
☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," why)*

81. HDW LDNG HAS THIS CDNDITIDN EXISTED?

82. IF THE VETERAN HAS A RECREATIDN, WHAT IS IT?
☐ CARDS ☐ BDWLING ☐ ATTENDANCE AT MDVIES ☐ DANCING
☐ GOLF ☐ FISHING ☐ ATTENDANCE AT THEATRE ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

83. HAS THE VETERAN A RECREATIDN IN WHICH HE CAN BE INDEPENDENT OF OTHERS?
☐ YES ☐ ND *(If "Yes," specify)*

84. DOES THE VETERAN INCLUDE DTHER PEOPLE IN SOME DF HIS RECREATION?
☐ YES ☐ NO

PART III - OBSERVATIONS

85. (*PC) THE VETERAN APPEARED TO

1 ☐ HAVE NO DIFFICULTY FINDING A TIME FOR THE INTERVIEW
2 ☐ HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY ARRANGING FOR THE INTERVIEW DUE TO OTHER ACTIVITIES
3 ☐ WANT TO AVOID THE INTERVIEW

86. (**PC) DID THE VETERAN SHOW ANY SIGNS OF THINKING HE HAD BEEN SHOWN TOO MUCH ATTENTION BY THE VA AND SHOULD BE LET ALONE?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

87 (*) DOES THE VETERAN SHOW ANXIETY OR CONCERN OVER THE EFFECT HE BELIEVES HIS BLINDNESS HAS ON OTHERS IN HIS FAMILY?
☐ YES ☐ NO

88. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR TO FEEL THAT HE IS ABLE TO COPE WITH COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD BLINDNESS IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

89. DOES THE VETERAN THINK WELL OF THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH HE LIVES?
☐ YES ☐ NO

90. (**) DOES THE VETERAN'S RAPPORT WITH HIS FAMILY SEEM SATISFACTORY?
☐ YES ☐ NO

91. (**) IS THE VETERAN GROOMED AND DRESSED, IN KEEPING WITH HIS PERSONALITY AND THE MILIEU IN WHICH HE FINDS HIMSELF?
☐ YES ☐ NO

92. (**) DOES THE VETERAN'S POSTURE INDICATE A PSYCHOLOGICAL SLUMP?
☐ YES ☐ NO

93. (**) DOES THE VETERAN REVEAL ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SO-CALLED "BLINDISMS"?
☐ GRIMACING ☐ VACANT STARE ☐ FAILURE TO LOOK AT THE PERSON TO WHOM HE WAS TALKING ☐ NONE OF THESE

94. (**) ALLOWING FOR DISFIGUREMENT DUE TO ACCIDENT, DOES THE FACIAL EXPRESSION OF THE VETERAN APPEAR COMPOSED WITHOUT SIGNS OF ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION?
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

95. (**) DO THE VETERAN'S THINKING PROCESSES APPEAR WELL ORDERED?
☐ YES ☐ NO

96. (**) IS THE VETERAN ABLE TO EXPRESS HIMSELF ADEQUATELY IN LANGUAGE?
☐ YES ☐ NO

97. (**) DOES THE VETERAN COMPLAIN THAT PEOPLE IN GENERAL ARE INADEQUATE AT EXPLAINING THINGS TO HIM?
☐ YES ☐ NO

98. (**) DOES THE VETERAN COMPLAIN THAT PEOPLE TEND TO DISREGARD HIM?
☐ YES ☐ NO

99. (**) DOES THE VETERAN'S JUDGEMENT CONCERNING HIMSELF AND HIS GENERAL SITUATION SEEM REALISTIC?
☐ YES ☐ NO

100. (**) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR WELL INFORMED AT HIS INTELLECTUAL LEVEL?
☐ YES ☐ NO

101. (**) IF THE VETERAN HAS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, DO THEY SEEM REALISTIC?
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

102. (**) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR
☐ NERVOUS
☐ DEPRESSED ☐ NEITHER

103. (**) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR TO HAVE ANY TENDENCY TOWARD MORBID INTROSPECTION AND SELF-ABORPTION?
☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes" explain)*

104. (**) IS THERE ANY INDICATION THAT THE VETERAN HAS ADOPTED A MASK OF CHEERFULNESS TO COVER UP HIS REAL FEELINGS?
☐ YES ☐ NO

105. DOES THE VETERAN SEEM POLITE AND TRACTABLE TO A DEGREE WHICH SEEMED TO INDICATE A PASSIVE ACCEPTANCE OF WHAT THE PEOPLE AROUND HIM WANT?
☐ YES ☐ NO

106. (**) DOES THE VETERAN SEEM OVER-OBSERVANT OF THE FAULTS OF OTHERS?
☐ YES ☐ NO

107. (**) DID THE VETERAN APPEAR ANXIOUS TO GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF?
☐ YES ☐ NO

108. (**) WAS THERE ANY SUBJECT THE VETERAN KEPT COMING BACK TO, SHOWING A PARTICULAR DESIRE TO PRESS HIS POINT OF VIEW WITH THE SOCIAL WORKER? *(Specify)*

109. (**) WAS THERE ANY SUBJECT THAT THE PATIENT SEEMED PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO AVOID *(Specify)*

110. (**) GIVE ANY VERBATIM SAMPLES OF UTTERANCES AND REACTIONS WHICH SEEM TO REVEAL THE GENERAL TREND OF THE PATIENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BLINDNESS

111. (**) DID THE VETERAN MAKE ANY SUDDEN OUTBREAK WHICH MIGHT INDICIATE A LARGE AMOUNT OF PENT-UP FRUSTRATION, AND WHAT LED TO THIS?

112. (*) DID THE VETERAN EXPRESS AN OPINION THAT HIS REHABILITATION WAS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY AN INDIVIDUAL? *(State type or relationship and give significant details)*

113. HAS THERE AT ANY TIME BEEN ANY UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE (EITHER HELPFUL OR HARMFUL) IN THE VETERAN'S STRUGGLE WITH HIS PROBLEMS WHICH HE THINKS IS SO VALUABLE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE? *(Specify)*

114. (PC) IF THE VETERAN DOES NOT FEEL THAT HE TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE FROM HIS EARLY MEDICAL REHABILITATION TREATMENT OR TRAINING IN THE ARMY, NAVY, OR VA HOSPITALS, DOES HE HAVE A SENSE OF SEVERE LOSS SO THAT HE THINKS HE SHOULD GET REMEDIAL TREATMENT OF THIS TYPE NOW?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

115. (**PC) DOES THE VETERAN ACCEPT LIFE IN A POSITIVE WAY, ALTHOUGH BLINDNESS IS ONE OF THE CONDITIONS WITH WHICH HE MUST DEAL?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

116. SUMMARIZE DATA SUPPORTING THE ABOVE REPLY

116. SUMMARIZE DATA SUPPORTING THE ABOVE REPLY *(Cont'd)*

RECOMMENDATIONS

117. GIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY HELP THE VETERAN SEEMS TO NEED. INDICATE THE NEXT STEPS WHICH THE SOCIAL WORKER PLANS TO TAKE, AS WELL AS REFERRALS MADE TO OTHER VA PERSONNEL

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER	TITLE	DATE

GPO 83-40121

July 8, 1953

Mr. Max Kaufman,
21 Stuyvesant Oval
New York, 9, New York

Dear Mr. Kaufman,

Upon the return from a 3 weeks vacation, I found your letter. I feel sorry for the delay in my reply. I have no objection to the use of my scale for the purpose of your doctoral research. I do expect however that you will mention my name and study as it is customary to do so.

I wish you success in your undertaking and I would be greatly interested in hearing about the outcome of it.

Very truly yours,

Vita S. Sommers

July 8, 1953

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Very truly yours,

Vita S. Sommers

6-24-53

3006-7B

Dr. Vita Stein Sommers
981 South Westmoreland Avenue
Los Angeles 6, Cal.

Dear Dr. Sommers:

I am presently employed as a counseling psychologist in the New York Regional Office of the Veterans Administration with the primary duty as vocational counselor for the blinded veterans in this area. Concurrently, I am attending the New York University Graduate School of Education and am midway through the completion of an outline for my doctoral dissertation which, it is hoped, will materialize as "An Evaluative Study of the Blinded Veterans' Rehabilitation Program."

It is contemplated that each of my subjects will be given a paper and pencil (recorded) personality test and the Bauman Inventory of Factors. This will be intercorrelated with the evaluation of two social workers of the blinded subjects' overall adjustment in several areas based on a survey recently completed of our blinded veterans. An incidental product of this research will be a validated study with my population (80 blinded veterans of World War II) of Dr. Bauman's new test.

In order to obtain a numerical rating, I am contemplating the use of the scale criteria or some adaptation of the same from your excellent study of the adolescent blind.

It would be of very great assistance to me and would be very much appreciated if you would consent to this use of your scales for the purposes of my doctoral research.

Very truly yours,

MAX KAUFMAN

6-24-52

3006-73

Dr. Vita Stein Sommers
9021 South Westmoreland Avenue
Los Angeles 6, Cal.

Dear Dr. Sommers:

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It would be of very great assistance to me and would be very much appreciated if you would consent to this use of your scales for the purposes of my doctoral research.

Very truly yours,

MAX KAUFMAN

January 5, 1953

TO: Manager
VA Regional Office
252 Seventh Avenue
New York, 1, New York

SUBJ: Proposed Research Using VA Records

1. Reference is made to letter of December 19, 1952, by Chief, VR&E Division, in which permission is requested to release information from VR&E records for use by Mr. Max Kaufman in preparation of a study to be submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Education, New York University.

2. Since Mr. Kaufman and the Chairman of his Sponsoring Committee, Professor Velma Hayden have been furnished copies of VA Regulation 517 and the Procedural Principles Regarding Release of Information from VR&E Records in accordance with VA Regulation 517, and have assured your office that they will comply therewith, you are authorized to arrange with them for the release of the information from VR&E records as necessary for the conducting of the proposed study.

3. This office will be interested in the finding resulting from this study "Evaluation of Rehabilitation Program of World War II Blinded Veterans in the New York Regional Office", and we shall appreciate having a copy for our files when the study is completed.

SAM H. COILE
Assistant Administrator for
Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education

January 3, 1952

TO: Manager
VA Regional Office
252 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

SUBJ: Proposed Research Using VA Records

1. Reference is made to letter of December 19, 1951, by Chief, VARO Division, in which permission is requested to release information from VARO records for use by Mr. Max Kaufman in preparation of a study to be submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Education, New York University.

2. Since Mr. Kaufman and the Chairman of his Sponsoring Committee, Professor Velma Hayden have been furnished copies of VA Regulation 217 and the Procedural Principles Governing Release of Information from VARO Records in accordance with VA Regulation 217, and have assured your office that they will comply therewith, you are authorized to arrange with them for the release of the information from VARO records as necessary for the conducting of the proposed study.

3. This office will be interested in the finding resulting from this study "Evaluation of Rehabilitation Program of World War II Blinded Veterans in the New York Regional Office", and we shall appreciate having a copy for our files when the study is completed.

SAM B. COMBS
Assistant Administrator for
Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

Office of
The Administrator of
Veterans Affairs

October 1, 1952

10EG

TO: Managers, All VA Regional Offices, and Area Medical Directors

ATTN: Chief Medical Officer

SUBJ: Study of blinded veterans with service connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, December 7, 1941 .

1. The Administrator has approved a study of non-hospitalized blinded veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict with service-connected blindness, as we ll as that small group of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities whose blindness is not service-connected.

2. In the regional offices the study will be directed by the Chief Medical Officer through the Chief Social Worker. In Central Office the study will be directed by the Social Service and the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Divisions of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

3. The study will be conducted as follows:

a. A regional office social worker will interview the veteran and record the interview on the Interview Outline form provided (VA Form 10-9440).

b. A total of three copies of the completed Interview Outline will be made:

(1) One copy to be filed in the Social Service folder.

(2) One copy to be referred to each division concerned for any action which the interview shows to be needed for the purposes stated in paragraph 4 below; this copy to be filed in the claims folder.

(3) One copy to be forwarded to Central Office, together with completed VA Form 10-9439, as shown in paragraph 8 below.

c. In Central Office the data will be tabulated and summarized.

4. The information secured as the result of this study is to be used for immediate action by regional offices in making available any needed aid or service which is now provided for the blinded veteran by law but which he is not receiving through his own apathy or for any other reason.

5. The information will be used by Central Office for constructive action in shaping VA policy toward blinded veterans in the future.

6. The list of the blinded veterans to be interviewed is enclosed. Any blinded veterans within the regional office jurisdiction coming within the category stated in paragraph 1 above who are not on this list will be added by the regional office and included in the study.

7. Enclosed also are five copies of the Instructions; the Appointment Letter, FL 10-S13; the Interview Outline, VA Form 10-9440; and VA Form 10-9439. Under separate cover Central Office will send each regional office an adequate supply of these materials.

8. One copy of the completed Interview Outline, VA Form 10-9440, and the completed VA Form 10-9439, in the case of each veteran, are to be forwarded to reach Central Office by Jan. 31, 1953 (earlier if possible), addressed to the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Vermont Avenue and H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Chief, Medical Statistics Division.

9. Reports Control Symbol 1 O-22-S and Budget Bureau No. 76-5202 have been assigned to this study.

H. V. STIRLING
Deputy Administrator

4. The information received as the result of this study is to be used for immediate action by regional offices in making available any needed aid or service which is now provided for the blinded veteran by law but which he is not receiving either on his own apathy or for any other reason.

5. The information will be used by Central Office for consistent action in shaping VA policy toward blinded veterans in the future.

6. The list of the blinded veterans to be interviewed is enclosed. Any blinded veterans within the regional office jurisdiction coming within the category stated in paragraph 3 above who are not on this list will be added by the regional office and included in the study.

7. Enclosed also are five copies of this instruction, the appointment letter, VA Form 3-2439, the Interview Outline, VA Form 10-9440, and VA Form 10-9439. Under separate cover Central Office will send each regional office an adequate supply of these materials.

8. One copy of the completed Interview Outline, VA Form 10-9440, and the completed VA Form 10-9439, in the case of each veteran, are to be forwarded to Central Office by Jan. 31, 1953 (earlier if possible), addressed to the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Vermont Avenue and H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Chief, Medical Rehabilitation Division.

9. Reports Control Symbol I C-23-3 and Budget Bureau No. 76-S204 have been assigned to this study.

H. V. BYRD
Deputy Administrator

Chief, Advisement & Guidance Section

December 10, 1952
3006-7B/MK:mla (547)

Counseling Psychologist

Compliance with VA Regulation 517

1. Permission is requested for the use of confidential information available only in R&E files and sub-training folders relating to education, work history, advisement counseling and training program of individual blinded veterans of World War II for the purpose of making an evaluative study of the rehabilitation program for the blinded veterans in the NYRO.

2. This study will be under the sponsorship of the Committee of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education, New York University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Ph.D. degree and will be undertaken during off duty hours at no expense to the VA.

3. I have been furnished with a copy of VA Regulation 517, extracted Paragraph II (14) TBDC-49 as well as a copy of the "statement of procedural principles regarding release of information from VR&E records in accordance with VA Regulation 517 (in connection with conducting of studies and research)". There will be compliance with the procedural requirements of these regulations throughout the entire progress of this research if approval is granted. I am planning to undertake a study that will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of our efforts to rehabilitate the blinded veterans of World War II residing in the area served by the NYRO. This study will be conducted according to the following tentative outline, using the service connected blinded veteran population in this area.

4. The experimental group will be composed of those legally blinded veterans of World War II who have gone through advisement and entered some phase of training.

5. The Control Group will be those veterans, legally blind who did not avail themselves of vocational rehabilitation services.

6. Both groups will be equated in terms of tested intelligence, family socio-economic status, previous education, disability, and readjustment training at the Blind Readjustment Center of the VA.

7. Thus from a total population of approximately 100 blinded veterans, it is believed there may emerge two matched groups of from 25 to 50 in number whose names and claim numbers are known to the investigator. These will be compared according to the following method.

Chief, Employment & Guidance Section November 10, 1950
2000-75/Smith (547)

Counseling Psychologist

Compliance with VA Regulation 57?

1. Procedures is requested for the use of confidential information available only in VAC files and which relates to future relating to education, work history, advisement counselor and training persons of individual disabled veterans of World War II for the purpose of making an evaluative study of the rehabilitation progress for the Utilized veterans in the VRCD.

2. This study will be under the responsibility of the Counselors of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Education, New York University, in general fulfillment of the requirements of the Ph.D. degree and will be undertaken during off duty hours at no expense to the VA.

3. I have been furnished with a copy of VA Regulation 57?, extract- ed Paragraph II (14) 7500-45 as will be a copy of the "statement of procedural principles regarding release of information from VARO records in accordance with VA Regulation 57? (in connection with con- ducting of studies and research)". There will be compliance with the procedural requirements of these regulations throughout the entire progress of this research if approval is granted. I am planning to undertake a study that will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of our efforts to rehabilitate the disabled veterans of World War II re- siding in the area served by the VRCD. This study will be conducted according to the following tentative outline, using the service connected disabled veteran population in this area.

4. The experimental group will be composed of those legally blinded veterans of World War II who have gone through adjustment and entered some phase of training.

5. The Control Group will be those veterans, legally blind who did not avail themselves of vocational rehabilitation services.

6. Both groups will be equated in terms of tested intelligence, family socio-economic status, previous education, disability, and re- adjustment training at the Hines Headquarters Center of the VA.

7. Then from a total population of approximately 100 blinded veterans, it is believed there may emerge two matched groups of from 25 to 30 in number whose names and place numbers are known to the investigator. These will be compared according to the following method.

To: Chief, A&G Section Subj: Compliance with VA Regulation 517

A. The experimental group will be examined for the following:

a. Type of test battery and interpretation of the scores.

b. Objectives selected.

c. Restorative training program, Curative Workshop program, and Orientation Counselor Reports.

d. Training program at school or On-the-Job.

e. Number of Objectives needed to complete course or before interruption of training or discontinuance from training.

f. Placement and Employment history from discharge until September 1952.

g. Average weekly earnings.

8. Each veteran will be interviewed at home for the purpose of making a followup record of his occupational progress from the time he left training to September 1952, in terms of salary level and type of work, and to evaluate the state of his physical orientation in his home environment.

B. The control group will be individually interviewed for the following purpose:

a. To determine their vocational progress from discharge at the Blind Readjustment Center to September 1952 in terms of work history, occupation selected, salary level, and position if any.

9. All the veterans of both groups will be individually solicited after an appointment has been made by letter or telephone to secure their cooperation. Many of them will be very well known to the investigator since he is the counseling psychologist specifically designated to counsel the blind in the regional area. All of them will be apprised of the precautions of VA Regulation 517 and the restrictions of the procedural requirements thereunder. All will be told of the sponsorship of this study by N.Y.U. and not the VA and that it is entirely a voluntary cooperation that is being requested.

10. The following information will be obtained through the interview:

a. A list of all jobs held from discharge to September 1952.

b. The duties of their jobs.

c. Salary.

d. Length of time in each position.

e. Reason for leaving each job or for discharge if known.

To: Chief, A&G Section

Subj: Compliance with VA Regulatio
517

11. Each veteran will be administered an individual test battery consisting of the following tests:

a. The Bauman "Inventory of Factors"

b. The Bell Adjustment Inventory

c. The Hoppock Job Satisfaction Scale (for the employed of both groups)

12. The results of these tests and the statistical inferences to be drawn from them will be discussed in terms of the background information derived from the preliminary examination of the VR&E case records and the viewpoint and observations of the workers who have had professional relations with them.

MAX KAUFMAN

VA REGULATION
517

517. DISCLOSURE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION INFORMATION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING WITH THE VA.

The Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education or his designate is authorized to release information available only in vocational rehabilitation and education records regarding individual veterans to educational institutions cooperating with the VA in the vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans of World War II, for the purpose of making studies, inquiring into the rehabilitation of veterans, counseling techniques and training courses utilized to achieve such rehabilitation, provided that any data or information obtained shall not be published without the approval of the Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education or his designate and that such data or information shall not identify any individual.

VA REGULATION
57V

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF PROCEDURAL PRINCIPLES REGARDING RELEASE OF INFORMATION FROM VR&E RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH R&PR -517 (IN CONNECTION WITH CONDUCTING OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH)

1. The principal concern of the VA is to be sure that any information concerning individual veterans which may be released for the purpose of making studies is kept in strictest confidence and that none of it is divulged either orally or in writing in any manner which could be used to identify any individual veteran or to reflect upon any group of veterans, and that extreme care will be exercised by those making the studies to protect such data from observation by unauthorized persons.

2. In order to fulfill the VA's responsibility with regard to the release of confidential information, the Assistant Administrator for VR&E authorized the release of information from Vocational Rehabilitation and Education files in connection with making studies when the officials of the institution proposing the studies indicate their concurrence in the following procedural statements with regard to the studies:

a. The conducting of the study or research project will not necessitate changes in the prescribed procedure for counseling veterans under the VA program in order to carry on the study, thus insuring that veterans are not inconvenienced or "studied" during any of the counseling sessions.

b. When data are to be secured from veterans at any time subsequent to the completion of counseling, each veteran will be informed that the collection of such data is a project being conducted by the institution and is not a requirement of the VA.

c. All rules respecting the release of confidential information normally applicable in research studies will be observed, taking particular care that no individual or group will be identified specifically in the findings.

d. Results of findings of a study will not be published or disseminated until a complete copy of the study or article to be published has been received in Central Office for examination and the VA has indicated the belief that the material to be published will not cause embarrassment to any veterans concerned.

e. The VA should be furnished for its files a copy of the final report of the study.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES RELATING TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION FROM RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARA. 43.17 (IN CONNECTION WITH CONDUCTING OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH)

1. The principal concern of the VA is to be sure that any information concerning individual veterans which may be released for the purpose of making studies is kept in strictest confidence and that none of it is furnished either orally or in writing in any manner which could be used to identify any individual veteran or to reflect upon any group of veterans, and that everyone will be protected by these making the studies to protect such data from observation by unauthorized persons.

2. In order to fulfill the VA's responsibility with regard to the release of confidential information, the Assistant Administrator for Field Authorized the release of information from Veterans Rehabilitation and Education Files in connection with making studies when the efficacy of the information program the studies indicate clearly concurrence in the following procedural statements with regard to the studies:

a. The conducting of the study or research project will not necessitate any change in the prescribed procedure for counseling veterans under the VA program in order to carry on the study, thus insuring that veterans are not inconvenienced or "studied" during any of the counseling sessions.

b. When data are to be secured from veterans at any time subsequent to the completion of counseling, each veteran will be informed that the collection of such data is a project being conducted by the institution and is not a requirement of the VA.

c. All rules governing the release of confidential information normally applicable in research studies will be observed, taking particular care that no individual or group will be identified specifically in the findings.

d. Results of findings of a study will not be published or disseminated until a complete copy of the study as proposed to be published has been received in Central Office for examination and the VA has indicated the belief that the material to be published will not cause embarrassment to any veterans concerned.

e. The VA should be furnished for its files a copy of the final report of the study.

TB DC-49

II.

(14) Survey Plan To Be Submitted for Approval. The proposal for a questionnaire-type survey will contain a complete justification and statement of the survey plan, including an outline of the purpose, the methods to be followed, the characteristics and number of respondents, the questionnaire forms, and instructions for their completion.

E. 36-49

E.

(34) Survey Plan To Be Submitted for Approval. The proposal for a preliminary survey will contain a complete justification and statement of the survey plan, including an outline of the purpose, the methods to be followed, the classes and number of respondents, the questionnaire items, and instructions for their completion.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

October 1, 1952

10EG

TO: Managers, All VA Regional Offices, and Area Medical Directors

ATTN: Chief Medical Officer

SUBJ: Study of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, December 7, 1941

1. The Administrator has approved a study of non-hospitalized blinded veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict with service-connected blindness, as well as that small group of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities whose blindness is not service-connected.

2. In the regional offices the study will be directed by the Chief Medical Officer through the Chief Social Worker. In Central Office the study will be directed by the Social Service and the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Divisions of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

3. The study will be conducted as follows:

a. A regional office social worker will interview the veteran and record the interview on the Interview Outline form provided (VA Form 10-9440).

b. A total of three copies of the completed Interview Outline will be made:

(1) One copy to be filed in the Social Service folder.

(2) One copy to be referred to each division concerned for any action which the interview shows to be needed for the purposes stated in paragraph 4 below; this copy to be filed in the claims folder.

(3) One copy to be forwarded to Central Office, together with completed VA Form 10-9439, as shown in paragraph 8 below.

c. In Central Office the data will be tabulated and summarized.

4. The information secured as the result of this study is to be used for immediate action by regional offices in making available any needed aid or service which is now provided for the blinded veteran by law but which he is not receiving through his own apathy or for any other reason.

5. The information will be used by Central Office for constructive action in shaping VA policy toward blinded veterans in the future.

6. The list of the blinded veterans to be interviewed is enclosed. Any blinded veterans within the regional office jurisdiction coming within the category stated in paragraph 1 above who are not on this list will be added by the regional office and included in the study.

7. Enclosed also are five copies of the Instructions: the Appointment Letter, FL 10-S13; the Interview Outline, VA Form 10-9440; and VA Form 10-9439. Under separate cover Central Office will send each regional office an adequate supply of these materials.

8. One copy of the completed Interview Outline, VA Form 10-9440, and the completed VA Form 10-9439, in the case of each veteran, are to be forwarded to reach Central Office by Jan. 31, 1953 (earlier if possible), addressed to the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Vermont Avenue and H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Chief, Medical Statistics Division.

9. Reports Control Symbol 10-22-S and Budget Bureau No. 76-5202 have been assigned to this study.

H. V. Stirling

H. V. STIRLING
Deputy Administrator

Encls: 30
This letter (5)
List of veterans to be interviewed (5)
Instructions for interviews (5)
Interview appointment letter, FL 10-S13 (5)
Interview outline, VA Form 10-9440 (Nonrecurring) (5)
VA Form 10-9439 (Nonrecurring) (5)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR
INTERVIEWS OF BLINDED VETERANS BY VA SOCIAL WORKERS
AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION PURSUANT TO INTERVIEW

1. Purpose. The VA has a problem in providing services and maintaining a follow-up for blinded veterans which will strengthen their self-sufficiency without at the same time burdening them with attention which might undermine their independence. That many veterans with this type of disability are able to manage their own lives with great satisfaction is revealed from reports and contacts with them. It also seems to be true that some blinded veterans either have regressed from the level of progress made in rehabilitation or were never able to take hold adequately after discharge from the service. It is the primary purpose of this study to evaluate the extent to which the Veterans Administration has met its obligations to each blinded veteran and to take the indicated action.

a. A better understanding of the problems of blindness will result from knowledge of both successes and failures. VA social workers are therefore being asked to interview blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, and to enable the Veterans Administration to determine any measures which should be taken with regard to both individuals and the group. This study is a step in a long-term program to deal with this problem in a consistent manner.

b. Veterans found to have problems for which the regional office is responsible will be referred by the social worker through the Chief Medical

Officer to the appropriate department for necessary action.

2. Veterans to be Interviewed. All non-hospitalized veterans of World War II and the period since that time having service-connected disabilities which fall within the definition of blindness in sub-paragraph 2 a, below will be interviewed; also that small group of veterans who have service-connected disabilities but whose blindness is non-service-connected.

a. The definition of blindness for purposes of rehabilitation is as follows: "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter subtends a distance no greater than 20 degrees". (Among the veterans listed to be interviewed are some who fall within the definition of blindness, but who are not totally blind.)

b. A master list of these veterans has been compiled from Claims Service cards and from other sources in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education and the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Segments of this list will be sent by Central Office to the various regional offices showing the veterans whose Claims folders are believed to be held by the respective offices.

c. Other blinded veterans in the regional office territory who come within the above definition will also be interviewed. Please forward immediately to the Chief Medical Director, attention Medical Statistics Division, these additional names, C-numbers, and addresses, to complete the basic Central Office list of names for this study.

d. It is important that both the Claims folder and the VR&E file be studied before the interview is undertaken. As much information as possible

N.B. from these official records should be secured and transcribed to the Interview Outline Form before the interview, in order both to be adequately prepared for the interview and to avoid unnecessary questions. Data for the first section of the Outline--questions 1 through 44--should all be available in existing records.

e. Consultation with the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education staff member who is in direct touch with the individual blinded veteran will be invaluable to the interviewer and will precede the interview in each instance.

3. Veterans Who Have Moved or Are Deceased.

a. If the veteran is found to be residing within the jurisdiction of another regional office, such information as is available will be forwarded on a VA Form 10-9440 (in triplicate) to that regional office to assist them in completing questions 1 through 44. The first sheet of an Interview Outline will be prepared to show the new address and office of jurisdiction, and this will be forwarded to Central Office with the other completed Interview Outlines.

b. If the veteran is deceased, the Interview Outline will be marked "Deceased" in the space for address (Item 4) and the first page only of the Outline returned to Central Office, together with the other completed Interview Outlines.

4. Interview Assignments. The names of the veterans will be assigned to social workers as soon as the list of blinded veterans and copies of the Interview Outline are received from Central Office. The interviews are to be conducted by VA social workers only. It is requested that stations

assign this project to the more skilled and experienced staff members.

5. Schedule of Interviewing. Every effort should be made to complete the interviews within four months from the date the list of names is received from Central Office. At least ten days before the visit, the Chief Medical Officer should notify the veteran by letter (in duplicate) (FL 10-S13) of the proposed day and hour of the visit. A self-addressed, penalty-indicia envelope should be enclosed for the veteran's reply. He may prefer to come to the regional office for the interview, at his own expense. There is no objection to this, but a home visit is preferable.

6. Interviewing Employers or Relatives of the Veteran. It is not intended that the social worker interview employers or relatives of the veteran. If relatives or others volunteer any information, it should be included and identified as such.

7. The Interview.

a. It is to be made clear by the social worker that there is no intention on the part of the Government to reduce or curtail any benefits, or compensation blinded veterans are receiving. The interview is aimed solely toward bringing about the optimum rehabilitation of each blinded veteran.

b. NOTE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING:

(1) Questions without asterisks are specific and should be answered by the veteran in all instances, unless the information is not available, in which case the reason should be stated.

(2) Questions marked with one asterisk are supplied for the purpose of showing the social worker what to look for.

His rapport with the veteran may be jeopardized if he ventures to ask directly the questions in this category. His initiative and judgment must guide him in each instance in deciding whether to do this. It is more important to get a good picture of the veteran and find out what assistance he needs than it is to secure a specific answer to those questions marked with an asterisk. Among the questions which are left to the social worker's judgment, none is to be asked if, in the opinion of the social worker, it would infringe upon the veteran's individual privacy and sensitivity, or make him feel that the aim of the interview is other than helpful or that a low opinion of his accomplishment is held. N.E.

(3) Questions marked with two asterisks are not to be asked by the social worker, but he should be alert to note and record this type of information if the veteran volunteers it.

(4) If any question marked with one or two asterisks is not answered, a line should be drawn through it, and a statement made by the social worker in Item 116 if he feels his failure to obtain an answer was in any way significant.

(5) Answers to the questions marked (PC) are to be transferred by the social worker at the Regional Office to VA Form 10-9439. If a question marked (PC) cannot be answered, insert a zero in the appropriate box on the VA Form 10-9439. Answers to these questions are to be compiled in Central Office

for information about the group as a whole. It is very important that all these questions be answered—if not by the veteran himself, then by the social worker. It will be noted that certain of these questions are marked with either one or two asterisks, indicating that the opinion of the social worker may be given rather than an answer from the veteran. In these cases it is understood that the social worker can only answer to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the social worker is requested to complete the form on that basis in order that these impressions may be reflected concerning the entire group.

(6) THE MOST IMPORTANT GOAL OF THIS STUDY IS TO SECURE ANSWERS TO THE LAST THREE SUMMARIZING ITEMS—115,116, AND PARTICULARLY 117: "GIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY HELP THE VETERAN SEEMS TO NEED. INDICATE THE NEXT STEPS WHICH THE SOCIAL WORKER PLANS TO TAKE, AS WELL AS REFERRALS MADE TO OTHER VA PERSONNEL." THESE THREE ITEMS ARE THE FOCAL POINT OF THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW AND SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THROUGHOUT.

8. One copy of the Interview Outline and the VA Form 10-9439 will be forwarded to the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Vermont Avenue and H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., attention Chief, Medical Statistics Division, upon their completion, without awaiting accomplishment of action in relation to the services needed by the veteran.

9. Additional copies of these instructions may be secured from Central Office, upon request.

10. The date of the veteran's entry into service, discharge date, etc., in questions 13-17, will apply to his most recent service, during which, or as a result of which, he lost his sight.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS

11. Interpretation of Specific Questions. (These instructions are to be studied after making a careful review of the Interview Outline)

a. One of the purposes of the survey is to build up a detailed picture of each veteran studied. In order to accomplish this a great many questions have been asked and at the same time considerable latitude is allowed to the social worker in deciding whether or not some of these questions need be put to the veteran. The interviewer should adjust phraseology to fit the individual veteran and state all the questions in a manner which will draw out the essential and obvious meaning of the question.

b. Questions need not be asked in the order presented and may be put strategically for securing information. Those which, in the opinion of the social worker, encourage the veteran to speak might precede and alternate with those which may make him pause before answering, or become guarded in his replies.

c. From their social work experience, interviewers will know that a question like, "Does the veteran require sighted help to do his job?" will probably result in an explanation which the veteran is eager to give, probably because he will want to let the social worker know how little help he requires. On the other hand, a question like, "If the veteran's hearing ability is impaired, is he aware that it affects his orientation and travel ability?" may be a question which could lead to his withdrawal

if it gives sudden insight which he may feel he should have gained for himself and consequently feels embarrassed over not having gained.

d. The following interpretative questions and statements will assist in conveying the meaning desired by items in the questionnaire. The numbers given correspond to the question in the interview outline.

32. This report should appear in Vocational Rehabilitation and Education records. Make this brief, covering special courses of training for blinded veterans, the type of adjustment indicated and such related information as appears significant.

47. Is he at a disadvantage in making discriminations for efficient living, and is he submissive to unwanted conditions through reluctance to admit his lack of sight?

49. It is important that interest in surgery not be stimulated if it is dormant.

58. This question is especially important because in the service War Blind Programs the teaching of cane technique has had particular stress.

63. By the term "in use" is meant, "Does he make use of the equipment as occasion demands?"

In connection with Questions 63 and 64, list only standard equipment appearing in TE-No. 2, August 1, 1951, or specially authorized.

76. Unmarried veterans living with parents will be considered as living with relatives.

77. Is the veteran oriented within his home with regard to location of furniture, exits, and natural home hazards? It is expected that virtually all veterans will have achieved this, and it is

probably a mark of extreme regression if this is not the case.

86. Did the veteran appear irritated by the request for the interview, or did he in any way act as though he felt that this was another inescapable chore resulting from his blindness?

87. Did the veteran appear to be worried about the social, or economic problems he believed his family was encountering because of his blindness, i.e., real or fancied social snubs, inadequate funds for rearing his children, or any other evidence of concern along these lines?

88. Is there any marked evidence that the veteran feels at a loss as to how to conduct himself in his contacts with the public, in social meetings, at church, or in his contacts with business people?

89. Answer "Yes" if he feels that he is accepted as one of the group, that by and large most of the people are friendly toward him and trying to help him.

90. Answer "Yes" if it appears that the veteran and his family are living in harmony. Evidences of friction, antagonism, or misunderstanding between the veteran and members of the family would require a negative answer.

91. In answering this question consider the economic level of the veteran and the manner of dress in the community.

92. "Psychological slump" is often evidenced by a slumped or slouched manner of sitting, a dropping or hanging forward of the head, and other signs of listlessness or inertia.

94. The answer to this question must be obtained from an over-all consideration of the veteran's state of mind as observed at the time of the interview.

95. Consider whether ideas or thoughts are complete and orderly—is there an unusual amount of vagueness—a jumping from one idea to another without any apparent stimulus.

96. Are sentences completed—do expressions begin and then drift off into silences or unrelated statements—is the veteran at a loss for words to convey his meaning?

99. Is there strong evidence of illusory or fanciful ideas or does he understand his limitations and his strong points?

100. Does he make a proper use of his wits to understand current affairs or happenings, or is he so engrossed in his own world that he has lost interest in all else? Does he have opinions of his own on current events?

101. Are the veteran's plans within the limits of his capabilities, or are they grandiose daydreams? Is he relying on vague promises of help that appear to emanate from wistful thinking? Do his plans sound as though they could be successfully carried out by him giving due consideration to physical and economic limitations?

103. The answer to this question is closely linked with the interviewer's reactions to questions 102, 98, 94, and 92. Introspection, and self-absorption often occur when the person feels depressed, and disregarded by friends and relatives. He may make such statements as "I'm no good to myself or anyone else;" or spend a disproportionate amount of time talking about his personal problems, the futility of of his plans or of others' lack of appreciation.

Budget Bureau No. 76-5202
Approval Expires August 31, 1953

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INTERVIEW OUTLINE FOR STUDY OF BLINDED VETERANS WITH SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITIES INCURRED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II, DECEMBER 7, 1941

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL 10-22-S

PART I - RECORD INFORMATION

1. (PC) NAME OF REGIONAL OFFICE SERVICING VETERAN

2. (PC) ESTIMATED MILES FROM HOME TO REGIONAL OFFICE

3. VETERAN'S LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL

4. ADDRESS

5. DATE OF BIRTH *(Month and year)*

6. RACE

7. SEX ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE

8. (PC) CLAIM NO. C-

✓	9. (PC) MARITAL STATUS	10. DATE	11. LIST DEPENDENTS	12. AGE
1	MARRIED			
2	NEVER MARRIED			
3	WIDOWED			
4	DIVORCED			
5	SEPARATED			

13. DATE ENTERED SERVICE

14. BRANCH OF SERVICE ☐ ARMY ☐ AIR FORCE ☐ NAVY ☐ MARINE CORPS ☐ COAST GUARD

15. SERVICE NO.

16. DATE DISCHARGED

17. GRADE OR RANK

18. NO. OF COMPENSABLE DISABILITIES DUE TO COMBAT

19. NO. OF COMPENSABLE DISABILITIES NOT DUE TO COMBAT

20. DEGREE OF DISABILITY %

21. CLASS OF MAJOR DISABILITY *(Reply in words, not in code)*

22. DIAGNOSIS OF MAJOR DISABILITY

23. LOSS OF USE

24. ANATOMICAL LOSS

25. BEGINNING DATE OF ORIGINAL AWARD

26. IS THE VETERAN UNDER LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

27. (PC) VETERAN'S BLINDNESS WAS DUE TO *(Check one)* 1 ☐ INJURY 2 ☐ DISEASE

28. DATE OF INJURY LEADING TO BLINDNESS OR FIRST INDICATION OF BLINDNESS DUE TO DISEASE

29. IF BLINDNESS IS DUE TO DISEASE, GIVE DATE OF SERIOUS SYMPTOMS BEYOND ORDINARY CHANGES IN EYE CONDITIONS

30. (PC) THE VETERAN HAS BEEN VISUALLY DISABLED FOR *(Give years)* YRS.

31. (PC) THE VETERAN RECEIVED REHABILITATION TREATMENT AT

1 ☐ VALLEY FORGE GENERAL HOSPITAL
2 ☐ DIBBLE ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL
3 ☐ AVON OLD FARMS CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL
4 ☐ PHILADELPHIA NAVAL HOSPITAL
5 ☐ VAH, HINES, ILL.
6 ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

32. SUMMARIZE THE REPORTS FROM REHABILITATION HOSPITAL AS TO DATES, PERSONAL RESPONSE, DISPLAY OF INITIATIVE, APPARENT ADJUSTMENT TO BLINDNESS, AND TRAINING RECEIVED *(Continue on reverse or use supplemental sheet, if necessary)*

NOTE: See Covering Issue for explanation of (PC) (*) (**)

32. *(Cont'd)*

33. EDUCATION *(Give number of years of schooling completed before blindness)*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE *(Degree)*	GRADUATE SCHOOL *(Degree)*	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

34. IF TRAINED FOR OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS, NAME THE OCCUPATION

35. (PC) DID THE VETERAN APPLY FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION UNDER P.L. 16?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

36. (PC) DID THE VETERAN RECEIVE VOCATIONAL ADVISEMENT FROM A VA VOCATIONAL ADVISER?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

37. IF THE VETERAN HAS BEEN OFFERED VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING BUT HAS DECLINED TO ACCEPT IT, WHAT WERE HIS REASONS FOR REFUSING TO ACCEPT IT?

38. LIST ALL EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH VETERAN WAS ENTERED INTO TRAINING AND THE LENGTH AND TYPE OF TRAINING FOR EACH, AS SHOWN IN VR&E RECORDS

EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	PL 16	PL 346	TYPE OF TRAINING	LENGTH OF TRAINING	DATES PURSUED

39. (PC) WHAT IS VETERAN'S PRESENT VR&E STATUS?

1 ☐ IN TRAINING 2 ☐ TRAINING INTERRUPTED 3 ☐ TRAINING DISCONTINUED 4 ☐ REHABILITATED 5 ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

40. (PC) IF THE VETERAN IS IN TRAINING OR HAS LEFT TRAINING RECENTLY, HAS HE MADE ANY DEFINITE PLANS FOR OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT IN THE OCCUPATION FOR WHICH HE IS BEING OR WAS TRAINED?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

41. (PC) IS HE RECEIVING OR HAS HE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM THE TRAINING OFFICER IN MAKING PLANS FOR EMPLOYMENT AFTER TRAINING?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

42. (PC) IF TRAINING HAS BEEN COMPLETED, HAS HE BEEN REFERRED TO THE STATE OR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR PLACEMENT SERVICE?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

43. IF STILL IN TRAINING OR NOT EMPLOYED FOLLOWING TRAINING, WHAT ARE THE PLANS HE HAS MADE, OR BEEN ASSISTED IN MAKING, FOR FINDING A JOB? *(Explain briefly)*

44. (PC) IF THE VETERAN HAS BEEN IN TRAINING, IS HE EMPLOYED IN THE OCCUPATION FOR WHICH HE WAS TRAINED?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE *(If checked "No," explain)*

PART II - INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

45. (PC) IF THE BLINDNESS WAS NOT TOTAL AT THE OUTSET, STATE THE APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME BEFORE HIS EYE CONDITION STABILIZED ON ITS PRESENT BASIS, I.E., THE TIME DURING WHICH THE VETERAN REMAINED IN DOUBT ABOUT HIS CHANCE OF SEEING

1 ☐ LESS THAN 2 WEEKS 2 ☐ FROM 2 TO 8 WEEKS 3 ☐ FROM 2 TO 10 MONTHS 4 ☐ FROM 10 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS 5 ☐ MORE THAN 2 YEARS 6 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

46. (PC) THE VETERAN'S SIGHT IS PARTIAL BUT IS ADEQUATE FOR

1 ☐ WALKING ABOUT 3 ☐ DRESSING 5 ☐ RECOGNIZING PEOPLE 7 ☐ READING FINE MEASUREMENTS

2 ☐ EATING 4 ☐ READING 6 ☐ READING STREET SIGNS 8 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

47. (*) DOES THE VETERAN SUFFER HARDSHIP FROM TRYING TO COVER UP PARTIAL BLINDNESS?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

48. (PC) IF THE VETERAN HAS RESIDUAL VISION, DOES HE KEEP IN TOUCH WITH A PHYSICIAN REGARDING ANY POSSIBLE PROGRESSIVE TROUBLE AND CONSERVATION OF REMAINING VISION?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

49. (**) DID THE VETERAN ASK ABOUT NEW DEVELOPMENT IN SURGERY AS THOUGH HE HOPED TO SEE AGAIN?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

50. IS THE VETERAN'S HEARING ABILITY IMPAIRED?

☐ YES ☐ NO

51. IF THE VETERAN'S HEARING ABILITY IS IMPAIRED, IS HE AWARE THAT IT AFFECTS HIS ORIENTATION AND TRAVEL ABILITY?

☐ YES ☐ NO

52. IN THE LAST YEAR THE VETERAN'S WEIGHT HAS

☐ INCREASED BY: _____ LBS. ☐ DECREASED BY: _____ LBS. ☐ REMAINED THE SAME

53. WHAT ARE THE VETERAN'S PHYSICAL COMPLAINTS?

54. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN USE A GUIDE DOG?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

55. (PC) IF ITEM 54 IS "YES," IS HE SATISFIED WITH IT

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

56. DOES THE VETERAN READ BRAILLE?

☐ YES ☐ NO

57. IF THE VETERAN DOES NOT READ BRAILLE, WHAT ARE HIS REASONS FOR NOT DOING SO?

58. (PC) THE VETERAN USES

1 ☐ NO CANE 2 ☐ COLLAPSIBLE CANE 3 ☐ WHITE WOODEN TYPE CANE 4 ☐ LONG METAL (6 OZ. NON-COLLAPSIBLE) TYPE CANE ISSUED BY VA 5 ☐ ANOTHER TYPE CANE *(Specify)*

59. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN HAVE PLASTIC EYES?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

60. (PC) IF ITEM 59 IS "YES," DOES HE HAVE SPARES?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

61. (**) IF ITEM 59 IS "YES," DO THEY LOOK WELL?

☐ YES ☐ NO

62. IF THE VETERAN HAS PLASTIC EYES BUT DOES NOT WEAR THEM, EXPLAIN

63. LIST BELOW ALL OF THE PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES AND SENSORY AIDS THAT THE VETERAN HAS

LINE NO.	NAME OF AID OR APPLIANCE	IN USE		NEED REPAIR	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

64. LIST BELOW ALL OTHER PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES OR SENSORY AIDS THAT THE VETERAN FEELS HE NEEDS

	NAME OF AID OR APPLIANCE
1	
2	
3	
4	
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65. (PC) IS THE VETERAN WORKING?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

66. IF ITEM 65 IS "YES," IS HE WORKING? *(Check)*
☐ ON SALARY ☐ SELF EMPLOYED ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

67. (PC) THE VETERAN OBTAINED HIS JOB THROUGH
1 ☐ STATE OR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
2 ☐ VA TRAINING OFFICER
3 ☐ OTHER VA OFFICIAL
4 ☐ STATE AGENCY FOR THE BLIND
5 ☐ PRIVATE AGENCY FOR THE BLIND
6 ☐ FRIEND OR RELATIVE
7 ☐ OWN INITIATIVE
8 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

68. WHAT IS THE VETERAN'S JOB TITLE?

69. (PC) IF THE VETERAN IS EMPLOYED, HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES HE AVERAGE?
HRS.

70. SUMMARIZE BRIEFLY WHAT THE VETERAN DOES IN HIS JOB, AND WHETHER ANY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO DO IT.

71. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN REQUIRE SIGHTED HELP TO DO HIS JOB?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

72. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN FEEL THAT THIS JOB IS REALLY SATISFYING TO HIM?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

73. (PC) HAS THE VETERAN REFUSED ANY JOB OFFERED?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

74. IF THE VETERAN HAS BEEN OFFERED A JOB BUT HAS REFUSED IT, WHAT WERE HIS REASONS?

75. IF THE VETERAN IS NOT WORKING, HOW DOES HE SPEND HIS DAY? *(If he feels that he has worked out a way of life that is dignified and useful, despite the fact that he has no gainful employment, outline his concept of what he is doing as fully as possible. Use supplemental sheet if necessary).*

76. THE VETERAN RESIDES
☐ IN HIS OWN HOME ☐ IN RENTED QUARTERS ☐ WITH RELATIVES

77. HAS THE VETERAN STUDIED HIS HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS?
☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "No," explain)*

78. (*PC) DOES THE VETERAN ASSOCIATE SOCIALLY WITH OTHER BLIND PEOPLE?
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ ANSWER NOT OBTAINED

79. WHAT DOES THE VETERAN DO IN HIS LEISURE TIME?

80. DOES VETERAN HAVE DIFFICULTY SLEEPING?
☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," why)*

81. HOW LONG HAS THIS CONDITION EXISTED?

82. IF THE VETERAN HAS A RECREATION, WHAT IS IT?
☐ CARDS ☐ BOWLING ☐ ATTENDANCE AT MOVIES ☐ DANCING
☐ GOLF ☐ FISHING ☐ ATTENDANCE AT THEATRE ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

83. HAS THE VETERAN A RECREATION IN WHICH HE CAN BE INDEPENDENT OF OTHERS?
☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," specify)*

84. DOES THE VETERAN INCLUDE OTHER PEOPLE IN SOME OF HIS RECREATION?
☐ YES ☐ NO

PART III - OBSERVATIONS

85. (*PC) THE VETERAN APPEARED TO

1 ☐ HAVE NO DIFFICULTY FINDING A TIME FOR THE INTERVIEW
2 ☐ HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY ARRANGING FOR THE INTERVIEW DUE TO OTHER ACTIVITIES
3 ☐ WANT TO AVOID THE INTERVIEW

86. (**PC) DID THE VETERAN SHOW ANY SIGNS OF THINKING HE HAD BEEN SHOWN TOO MUCH ATTENTION BY THE VA AND SHOULD BE LET ALONE?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

87 (*) DOES THE VETERAN SHOW ANXIETY OR CONCERN OVER THE EFFECT HE BELIEVES HIS BLINDNESS HAS ON OTHERS IN HIS FAMILY?

☐ YES ☐ NO

88. (PC) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR TO FEEL THAT HE IS ABLE TO COPE WITH COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD BLINDNESS IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

89. DOES THE VETERAN THINK WELL OF THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH HE LIVES?

☐ YES ☐ NO

90. (**) DOES THE VETERAN'S RAPPORT WITH HIS FAMILY SEEM SATISFACTORY?

☐ YES ☐ NO

91. (**) IS THE VETERAN GROOMED AND DRESSED, IN KEEPING WITH HIS PERSONALITY AND THE MILIEU IN WHICH HE FINDS HIMSELF?

☐ YES ☐ NO

92. (**) DOES THE VETERAN'S POSTURE INDICATE A PSYCHOLOGICAL SLUMP?

☐ YES ☐ NO

93. (**) DOES THE VETERAN REVEAL ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SO-CALLED "BLINDISMS"?

☐ GRIMACING ☐ VACANT STARE ☐ FAILURE TO LOOK AT THE PERSON TO WHOM HE WAS TALKING ☐ NONE OF THESE

94. (**) ALLOWING FOR DISFIGUREMENT DUE TO ACCIDENT, DOES THE FACIAL EXPRESSION OF THE VETERAN APPEAR COMPOSED WITHOUT SIGNS OF ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

95. (**) DO THE VETERAN'S THINKING PROCESSES APPEAR WELL ORDERED?

☐ YES ☐ NO

96. (**) IS THE VETERAN ABLE TO EXPRESS HIMSELF ADEQUATELY IN LANGUAGE?

☐ YES ☐ NO

97. (**) DOES THE VETERAN COMPLAIN THAT PEOPLE IN GENERAL ARE INADEQUATE AT EXPLAINING THINGS TO HIM?

☐ YES ☐ NO

98. (**) DOES THE VETERAN COMPLAIN THAT PEOPLE TEND TO DISREGARD HIM?

☐ YES ☐ NO

99. (**) DOES THE VETERAN'S JUDGEMENT CONCERNING HIMSELF AND HIS GENERAL SITUATION SEEM REALISTIC?

☐ YES ☐ NO

100. (**) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR WELL INFORMED AT HIS INTELLECTUAL LEVEL?

☐ YES ☐ NO

101. (**) IF THE VETERAN HAS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, DO THEY SEEM REALISTIC?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

102. (**) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR

☐ NERVOUS
☐ DEPRESSED ☐ NEITHER

103. (**) DOES THE VETERAN APPEAR TO HAVE ANY TENDENCY TOWARD MORBID INTROSPECTION AND SELF-ABORPTION?

☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," explain)*

104. (**) IS THERE ANY INDICATION THAT THE VETERAN HAS ADOPTED A MASK OF CHEERFULNESS TO COVER UP HIS REAL FEELINGS?

☐ YES ☐ NO

105. DOES THE VETERAN SEEM POLITE AND TRACTABLE TO A DEGREE WHICH SEEMED TO INDICATE A PASSIVE ACCEPTANCE OF WHAT THE PEOPLE AROUND HIM WANT?

☐ YES ☐ NO

106. (**) DOES THE VETERAN SEEM OVER-OBSERVANT OF THE FAULTS OF OTHERS?

☐ YES ☐ NO

107. (**) DID THE VETERAN APPEAR ANXIOUS TO GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF?

☐ YES ☐ NO

108. (**) WAS THERE ANY SUBJECT THE VETERAN KEPT COMING BACK TO, SHOWING A PARTICULAR DESIRE TO PRESS HIS POINT OF VIEW WITH THE SOCIAL WORKER? *(Specify)*

109. (**) WAS THERE ANY SUBJECT THAT THE PATIENT SEEMED PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO AVOID *(Specify)*

110. (**) GIVE ANY VERBATIM SAMPLES OF UTTERANCES ANO REACTIONS WHICH SEEM TO REVEAL THE GENERAL TREND OF THE PATIENT'S ATTITUOE TOWARD BLINDNESS

111. (**) DID THE VETERAN MAKE ANY SUDDEN OUTBREAK WHICH MIGHT INDICIATE A LARGE AMOUNT OF PENT-UP FRUSTRATION, AND WHAT LED TO THIS?

112. (*) DIO THE VETERAN EXPRESS AN OPINION THAT HIS REHABILITATION WAS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY AN INDIVIOUAL? *(State type or relationship and give significant details)*

113. HAS THERE AT ANY TIME BEEN ANY UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE (EITHER HELPFUL OR HARMFUL) IN THE VETERAN'S STRUGGLE WITH HIS PROBLEMS WHICH HE THINKS IS SO VALUABLE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE? *(Specify)*

114. (PC) IF THE VETERAN DOES NOT FEEL THAT HE TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE FROM HIS EARLY MEDICAL REHABILITATION TREATMENT OR TRAINING IN THE ARMY, NAVY, OR VA HOSPITALS, DOES HE HAVE A SENSE OF SEVERE LOSS SO THAT HE THINKS HE SHOULD GET REMEDIAL TREATMENT OF THIS TYPE NOW?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

115. (**PC) DOES THE VETERAN ACCEPT LIFE IN A POSITIVE WAY, ALTHOUGH BLINONESS IS ONE OF THE CONOITIONS WITH WHICH HE MUST DEAL?

1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO

116. SUMMARIZE DATA SUPPORTING THE ABOVE REPLY

116. SUMMARIZE DATA SUPPORTING THE ABOVE REPLY *(Cont'd)*

RECOMMENDATIONS

117. GIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY HELP THE VETERAN SEEMS TO NEED. INDICATE THE NEXT STEPS WHICH THE SOCIAL WORKER PLANS TO TAKE, AS WELL AS REFERRALS MADE TO OTHER VA PERSONNEL

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER	TITLE	DATE

GPO 83-40121

VA REGULATION
517

517. DISCLOSURE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION INFORMATION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING WITH THE VA.

The Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education or his designate is authorized to release information available only in vocational rehabilitation and education records regarding individual veterans to educational institutions cooperating with the VA in the vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans of World War II, for the purpose of making studies, inquiring into the rehabilitation of veterans, counseling techniques and training courses utilized to achieve such rehabilitation, provided that any data or information obtained shall not be published without the approval of the Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education or his designate and that such data or information shall not identify any individual.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF PROCEDURAL PRINCIPLES REGARDING RELEASE OF INFORMATION FROM VR&E RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH R&PR -517 (IN CONNECTION WITH CONDUCTING OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH)

1. The principal concern of the VA is to be sure that any information concerning individual veterans which may be released for the purpose of making studies is kept in strictest confidence and that noe of it is divulged either orally or in writing in any manner which could be used to identify any individual veteran or to reflect upon any group of veterans, and that extreme care will be exercised by those making the studies to protect such data from observation by unauthorized persons.

2. In order to fulfill the VA's responsibility with regard to the release of confidential information, the Assistant Administrator for VR&E authorizes the release of information from Vocational Rehabilitation and Education files in connection with making studies when the officials of the institutuion proposing the studies indicate their concurrence in the following procedural statements with regard to the studies:

a. The conducting of the study or research project will not necessitate changes in the prescribed procedure for counseling veterans under the VA program in order to carry on the study, thus insuring that veterans are not inconvenienced or "studied" during any of the counseling sessions.

b. When data are to be secured from veterans at any time subsequent to the completion of counseling, each veteran will be informed that the collection of such data is a project being conducted by the institution and is not a requirement of the VA.

c. All rules respecting the release of confidential information normally applicable in research studies will be observed, taking particular care that no individual or group will be identified specifically in the findings.

d. Results of findings of a study will not be published or disseminated until a complete copy of the study or article to be published has been received in Central Office for examination and the VA has indicated the belief that the material to be published will not cause embarrassment to any veterans concerned.

e. The VA should be furnished for its files a copy of the final report of the study.

II.

(14) Survey Plan To Be Submitted for Approval. The proposal for a questionnaire-type survey will contain a complete justification and statement of the survey plan, including an outline of the purpose, the methods to be followed, the characteristics and number of respondents, the questionnaire forms, and instructions for their completion.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY

December 1, 1952

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 10EJ

TO: Area Medical Directors, Managers, All Regional Offices

ATTN: Chief Medical Officers, Social Service Field Representatives and Chief Social Workers

SUBJ: Study of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, December 7,1941

1. Several stations have requested clarification of certain items on the Interview Outline Form 10-9440. Their correct interpretation follows:

2. Item 13. The date used should be the date of the beginning of the veteran's last continuous period of service in the armed forces, that is, the date following which there was no actual break—even to the extent of a week—in the veteran's service in the armed forces.

3. Item 21. See TB 8-77, page 20, number 34, Class of Major Disability. Instead of answering the question by using the code number, e.g., 01, use the words "Abnormalities and congenital malformations". Probably in most instances in this study, the major disability will be Class 10, "Eye and Annexa". However, you will probably find in some instances that tuberculosis, psychosis, etc., may be listed on the rating sheet as the major disability. In any case, use the words—not the code number—in answering Item 21 of the Outline.

4. Item 22. This item refers to the diagnosis of major disability most recently made, i.e., the most current diagnosis. The date of the examination should be included. If the major disability is other than the eye condition, then both diagnoses should be included.

5. Item 23. For the purposes of this study, loss of use refers to the malfunctioning of an organ or member, as distinguished from Item 24. Answers to Item 23 should include not only loss of use of eyes but the loss of use of senses, like smell, hearing, and so forth.

6. Item 24 refers to an enucleation or an amputation or actual physical loss.

7. Item 27. For the purpose of this study, injury refers to a wound of an accidental nature, such as that incurred in military action, or in the ordinary course of living; blindness due to disease is to be interpreted as blindness occurring from a pathological condition originating from causes other than an accidental wound.

8. Items 28-29. Such symptoms might have occurred a long time before blindness occurred.

9. Item 31. In many cases Rehabilitation Therapy will have been received at more than one place, e.g., at both Valley Forge General Hospital and Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, or at both Dibble General Hospital, and Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital. Under Item 31, enter all programs in which the veteran has participated. But in entering information on the Code Form 10-9439, when more than one block is marked for Item 31, place a Roman numeral I in the shaded area following Part II of the Form, if Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital was one of the units in which the veteran received treatment. Place a Roman numeral II in the shaded area if the veteran attended more than one of these units, but Avon was not one of these.

10. It should be kept in mind that only the non-hospitalized veterans coming within the definition are to be interviewed--not those currently hospitalized. It is possible an entirely separate study of the latter will be made at a later date.

11. In case there is unfamiliarity with the program at the Central Basic Remedial Adjustment Center at VA Hospital, Hines, attention is called to TB 10A-295. The enclosed brochure describes the work there.

12. As to accounting for the social worker's activities in this study on the Bi-monthly Report of Social Service Form 10-3408, the source of referrals of these blinded veterans should be listed on line 12 as "Physicians". The principal service rendered will be counted either on line 26, Programs Relating to Out-patient Medical Treatment; or line 29, Social Study (only); or line 30, All Other Problems.

13. Under Item 35, the submission of each completed report will be counted as a Report. The case is not to be considered closed, line 9, until the necessary action has been taken. The main purpose of this study is to ensure these veterans' receiving that assistance which the Veterans Administration is able to give them. See paragraph 4 in the All-Station Letter of October 1, 1952, on the subject of this study.

14. There is no objection, of course, to making an extra copy of the completed Interview Outline to be placed in the Out-patient Medical Treatment Folder if this is desired. The supplies printed were estimated very closely, and sent to each Regional Office in minimum amounts. However, additional supplies are being printed so you need not hesitate to request the necessary number.

15. Special attention is called to paragraph 2-d in the original Instructions for Interviews. It is important that the social worker, whether in the regional or the VA office, handling the interview and responsible for the follow through work, be personally familiar with the Claims file of the veteran being interviewed.

Roger Cumming

ROGER CUMMING
Chief, Social Service Division

Encl:
Brochure (dup.)

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1952
Veterans Administration
Social Service Department
N. Y. R. O.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Department of
Medicine and Surgery

December 1, 1952

Your File Reference
In Reply Refer to: 10EJ

TO: Area Medical Directors, Managers, All Regional Offices

ATTN: Chief Medical Officers, Social Service Field Representatives and Chief Social Workers

SUBJ: Study of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, December 7, 1941

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2. Item 13. The date used should be the date of the beginning of the veteran's last continuous period of service in the armed forces, that is, the date following which there was no actual break--even to the extent of a week--in the veteran's service in the armed forces.

3. Item 21. See TB 8-77, page 20, number 34, Class of Major Disability. Instead of answering the question by using the code number, e.g., 0^{1}, use the words "Abnormalities and congenital malformations". Probably in most instances in this study, the major disability will be Class 10, "Eye and Annexa". However, you will probably find in some instances that tuberculosis, psychosis, etc., may be listed on the rating sheet as the major disability. In any case, use the words--not the code number--in answering Item 21 of the Outline.

4. Item 22. This item refers to the diagnosis of major disa bility most recently made, i.e., the most current diagnosis. The date of the examination should be included. If the major disability is other than the eye condition, then both diagnoses should be included.

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6. Item 24 refers to an enucleation or an amputation or actual physical loss.

7. Item 27. For the purpose of this study, injury refers to a wound of an accidental nature, such as that incurred in military action, or in the ordinary course of living; blindness due to disease is to be interpreted as blindness occurring from a pathological condition originating from causes other than an accidental wound.

Department of
Medicine and Surgery

December 7, 1942

1. Several statutes have required classification of veterans based on the Veterans Outline Form 10-344C. Their correct interpretation follows:

2. Item 12. The date used should be the date of the beginning of the veteran's last continuous period of service in the armed forces, that is, the date following which there was no actual break--even to the extent of a week--in the veteran's service in the armed forces.

3. Item 20. See TB 1-77, page 20, under 2d, Class of Major Disability. Instead of answering the question by using the code number, e.g., 01, use the words "Pulmonary tuberculosis, active". Probably in most instances in this study, the major disability will be Class IA, "Active and manifest". However, you will probably find in some instances that the veteran has a combination of disabilities, as, for example, pulmonary tuberculosis, active, and arthritis. In any case, use the words--not the code number--in answering Item 21 of the Outline.

4. Item 24. Total time spent in the different of major duties must necessarily be, i.e., the most current discrete. The term of the combination should be included. If the major disability is other than the principal, then both diagnoses should be included.

5. Item 25. For the purposes of this study, loss of work days due to tuberculosis or an organ or region, is distinguished from Item 24. Answers to Item 25 should include not only loss of use of eyes but the loss of use of organs, like nail, hearing, and so forth.

6. Item 26 refers to an amputation or an amputation of another physical part.

7. Item 29. For the purpose of this study, injury refers to a wound of an accidental nature, such as that incurred in military action, or in the ordinary course of living; disturbance due to disease is to be interpreted as illness other than an accidental wound.

8. Items 28-29. Such symptoms might have occurred a long time before blindness occurred .

9. Item 31. In many cases Rehabilitation Therapy will have been received at more than one place, e.g., at both Valley Forge General Hospital and Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, or at both Dibble General Hospital, and Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital. Under Item 31, enter all programs in which the veteran has participated. But in entering information on the Code Form 10-9439, when more than one block is marked for Item 31, place a Roman numeral I in the shaded area following Part II of the Form, if Avon Old Farms Convalescent Hospital was one of the units in which the veteran received treatment. Place a Roman numeral II in the shaded area if the veteran attended more than one of these units, but Avon was not one of these.

10. It should be kept in mind that only the non-hospitalized veterans coming within the definition are to be interviewed--not those currently hospitalized. It is possible an entirely separate study of the latter will be made at a later date .

11. In case there is unfamiliarity with the program at the Central Basic Remedial Adjustment Center at VA Hospital, Hines, attention is called to TB 10A-295. The enclosed brochure describes the work there.

12. As to accounting for the social worker's activities in this study on the Bi-monthly Report of Social Service Form 10-3408, the source of referrals of these blinded veterans should be listed on line 12 as "Physicians ". The principal service rendered will be counted either on line 26, Programs Relating to Out-patient Medical Treatment; or line 29, Social Study (only); or line 30, All Other Problems.

13. Under Item 35, the submission of each completed report will be counted as a Report. The case is not to be considered closed, line 9, until the necessary action has been taken. The main purpose of this study is to ensure these veterans receiving that assistance which the Veterans Administration is able to give them. See paragraph in the All-Station Letter of October 1, 1952, on the subject of this study.

14. There is no objection, of course, to making an extra copy of the completed Interview Outline to be placed in the Out-patient Medical Treatment Folderif this is desired. The supplies printed were estimated very closely, and sent to each Regional Office in minimum amounts. However, additional supplies are being printed so you need not hesitate to request the necessary number.

15. Special attention is called to paragraph 2-d in the original Instructions for Interviews. It is important that the social worker, whether in the regional or the VA office, handling the interview and responsible for the follow through work, be personally familiar with the Claims file of the veteran being interviewed.

ROGER CUMMING
Chief, Social Service Division

8. Items 34-39. Each employee might have answered a long time before situations occurred.

9. Item 32. In many cases rehabilitation therapy will have been received at more than one place, e.g., at Bell Valley Army General Hospital and then Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, or at Leith Hobby Memorial Hospital, and after Old Farms Convalescent Hospital. Under Item 32, rather all programs in which his veteran has participated. Ask to securing information on the Good Face (1-4)(3), when more than one blank is needed for Item 32, please a memorandum I in the blanked area following Part II of the Form, if even Old Farms Convalescent Hospital was the only facility in which the veteran received treatment. Place a check opposite each of the physical rehabilitation veterans who have had more than one or three units.

10. It should be kept in mind that only the pre-disposition illness veterans may be entitled the definition are to be interviewed--not those currently hospitalized. It is possible an entirely separate study of the latter will be made at a later date.

11. In case there is uncertainty with the persons at the Central Veterans Hospital Depot center in Memphis, Ohio, who might be called to fill Item 39. The medicated therapies therefore the work there.

12. As an orientation for the medical workers participating in this study on the Nineteenth Report of Social Service Type 70-3(2)3, the course of psychosis of these ailment veterans should be listed on Item 32 on Physicians'. The practical service received will be checks either on Item 38, Progress Relating to Out-Patient Medical Treatment; or Item 39, Social Study (only); or Item 40, All Other Problems.

13. Under Item 39, the evaluation of each completed report will be counted as a report. The case is not to be one treated already, Item 9, until the necessary notice has been given. The main purpose of this study is to ensure those veterans receiving that assistance which the Veterans Administration to help in give them. See paragraph in the All-Station Letter of October 1, 1947, on the subject of this study.

14. There is no objection, we suppose, to making as extra copy of the completed Internship Outline to be placed in the Out-Patient Medical Treatment folder if this is desired. The hospital was originally very clear, and part to each Regional Office in advance records. However, additional copies are being printed as you need not hesitate to request the necessary number.

15. Special attention is called to paragraph 3-d in the original Instructions for Interviews. It is important that the social worker, whether in the hospital or the RO office, handling the interview and responsible for the follow through work, be personally familiar with the whole plan of the veterans being interviewed.

Acting Director
Chief, Social Service Division

INSTRUCTIONS FOR
INTERVIEWS OF BLINDED VETERANS BY VA SOCIAL WORKERS
AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION PURSUANT TO INTERVIEW

1. Purpose. The VA has a problem in providing services and maintaining a follow-up for blinded veterans which will strengthen their self-sufficiency without at the same time burdening them with attention which might undermine their independence. That many veterans with this type of disability are a ble to manage their own lives with great satisfaction is revealed from reports and contacts with them. It also seems to be true that some blinded veterans either have regressed from the level of progress made in rehabilitation or were never able to take hold adequately after discharge from the service. It is the primary purpose of this study to evaluate the extent to which the Veterans Administration has met its obligations to each blinded veteran and to take the indicated action.

a. A better understanding of the problems of blindness will result from knowledge of both successes and failures. VA social workers are therefore being asked to interview blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, and to enable the Veterans Administration to determine any measures which should be taken with regard to both individuals and the group. This study is a step in a long-term program to deal with this problem in a consistent manner.

b. Veterans found to have problems for which the regional office is responsible will be referred by the social worker through the Chief Medical Officer to the appropriate department for necessary action.

2. Veterans to be Interviewed. All non-hospitalized veterans of World War II and the period since that time having service-connected disabilities which fall within the definition of blindness in sub-paragraph 2 a, below will be interviewed; also that small group of veterans who have service-

1. Purpose. The VA has a problem in providing services and maintaining a follow-up for blinded veterans which will strengthen their self-sufficiency without at the same time fostering them with attention which might weaken their independence. That many veterans with this type of disability are able to manage their own lives with great satisfaction is revealed from reports and contacts with them. It also seems to be true that some blinded veterans either have regressed from the level of progress made in rehabilitation or were never able to take hold adequately after discharge from the service. It is the primary purpose of this study to evaluate the extent to which the Veterans Administration has met its obligations to each blinded veteran and to take the indicated action.

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connected disabilities but whose blindness is non-service-connected.

a. The definition of blindness for purposes of rehabilitation is as follows: "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter subtends a distance no greater than 20 degrees". (Among the veterans listed to be interviewed are some who fall within the definition of blindness, but who are not totally blind.)

b. A master list of these veterans has been compiled from Claims Service cards and from other sources in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education and the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Segments of this list will be sent by Central Office to the various regional offices showing the veterans whose Claims folders are believed to be held by the respective offices.

c. Other blinded veterans in the regional office territory who come within the above definition will also be interviewed. Please forward immediately to the Chief Medical Director, attention Medical Statistics Division, these additional names, C-numbers, and addresses, to complete the basic Central Office list of names for this study.

d. It is important that both the Claims folder and the VR&E file be studied before the interview is undertaken. As much information as possible from these official records should be secured and transcribed to the Interview Outline Form before the interview, in order both to be adequately prepared for the interview and to avoid unnecessary questions. Data for the first section of the Outline--questions 1 through 44--should all be available in existing records.

c. The definition of blindness for purposes of rehabilitation is as follows: "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter subtends a distance no greater than 20 degrees". (Among the veterans listed to be interviewed are some who fall within the definition of blindness, but who are not totally blind.)

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c. Other blinded veterans in the regional office territory who come within the above definition will also be interviewed. Please forward immediately to the Chief Medical Director, attention Medical Statistics Division, these additional names, C-numbers, and addresses, to complete the basic Central Office list of names for this study.

d. It is important that both the Claims folder and the VA&R file be studied before the interview is undertaken. As much information as possible from these official records should be secured and two searched to the Interview Outline Form before the interview, in order both to be adequately prepared for the interview and to avoid unnecessary questions. Data for the first section of the Outline--questions 1 through 14--should all be available in existing records.

e. Consultation with the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education staff member who is in direct touch with the individual blinded veteran will be invaluable to the interviewer and will precede the interview in each instance.

3. Veterans Who Have Moved or Are Deceased.

a. If the veteran is found to be residing within the jurisdiction of another regional office, such information as is available will be forwarded on a VA Form 10-9440 (in triplicate) to that regional office to assist them in completing questions 1 through 44. The first sheet of an Interview Outline will be prepared to show the new address and office of jurisdiction, and this will be forwarded to Central Office with the other completed Interview Outlines.

b. If the veteran is deceased, the Interview Outline will be marked "Deceased" in the space for address (Item 4) and the first page only of the Outline returned to Central Office, together with the other completed Interview Outlines.

4. Interview Assignments. The names of the veterans will be assigned to social workers as soon as the list of blinded veterans and copies of the Interview Outline are received from Central Office. The interviews are to be conducted by VA social workers only. It is requested that stations assign this project to the more skilled and experienced staff members.

5. Schedule of Interviewing. Every effort should be made to complete the interviews within four months from the date the list of names is received from Central Office. At least ten days before the visit, the Chief Medical Officer should notify the veteran by letter (in duplicate) (FL 10-313) of the proposed day and hour of the visit. A self-addressed,

the Student or the proposed Use Case of the study. A well-conceived

penalty-indicia envelope should be enclosed for the veteran's reply. He may prefer to come to the regional office for the interview, at his own expense. There is no objection to this, but a home visit is preferable.

6. Interviewing Employers or Relatives of the Veteran. It is not intended that the social worker interview employers or relatives of the veteran. If relatives or others volunteer any information, it should be included and identified as such.

7. The Interview.

a. It is to be made clear by the social worker that there is no intention on the part of the Government to reduce or curtail any benefits, or compensation blinded veterans are receiving. The interview is aimed solely toward bringing about the optimum rehabilitation of each blinded veteran.

b. NOTE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING:

(1) Questions without asterisks are specific and should be answered by the veteran in all instances, unless the information is not available, in which case the reason should be stated.

(2) Questions marked with one asterisk are supplied for the purpose of showing the social worker what to look for. His rapport with the veteran may be jeopardized if he ventures to aske directly the questions in this category. His initiative and judgment must guide him in each instance in deciding whether to do this. It is more important to get a good picture of the veteran and find out what assistance he needs than it is to secure a specific answer to those questions marked with an asterisk. Among the questions which are left to the social worker's judgment, none is to be asked if, in the opinion of the

judgment, none is to be asked if, in the opinion of the social worker's supervisor, such questions would be unduly embarrassing to the veteran or his family. Among the questions which are left to the social worker's discretion, there is no objection to those marked with an asterisk. Care must be taken in deciding whether to do this. It is more important to get a good picture of the veteran and find out what assistance he needs than it is to secure a specific answer to those questions marked with an asterisk. The initiative and judgment used while in each interview will determine whether the questions in this category should be asked.

(3) Questions marked with one asterisk are supplied for the purpose of showing the social worker what to look for. The response with the veteran may be interpreted if he ventures to talk directly the questions in this category.

(2) Questions marked with two asterisks are supplied for the purpose of showing the social worker what to look for. The response with the veteran may be interpreted if he ventures to talk directly the questions in this category. His initiative and judgment must guide him in each interview in deciding whether to do this. It is more important to get a good picture of the veteran and find out what assistance he needs than it is to secure a specific answer to those questions marked with an asterisk. Among the questions which are left to the social worker's discretion, none is to be asked if, in the opinion of the social worker's supervisor, such questions would be unduly embarrassing to the veteran or his family. He may prefer to come to the regional office for the interview, at his own expense. There is no objection to this, but a home visit is preferable.

6. Interviewing Employers or Relatives of the Veteran. It is not intended that the social worker interview employers or relatives of the veteran. If relatives or others volunteer any information, it should be inquired and identified as such.

7. The Interview.

a. It is to be made clear by the social worker that there is no intention on the part of the Government to reduce or curtail any benefits, or compensation diluted veterans are receiving. The interview is aimed solely toward inquiring about the optimum rehabilitation of each diluted veteran.

b. NOTE CAREFULLY FOR GUIDANCE:

(1) Questions without asterisks are specific and should be answered by the veteran in all cases, unless the information is not available, in which case the reason should be stated.

social worker, it would infringe upon the veteran's individual privacy and sensitivity, or make him feel that the aid of the interview is other than helpful or that a low opinion of his accomplishment is held.

(3) Questions marked with two asterisks are not to be asked by the social worker, but he should be alert to note and record this type of information if the veteran volunteers it.

(4) If any question marked with one or two asterisks is not answered, a line should be drawn through it, and a statement made by the social worker in Item 116 if he feels his failure to obtain an answer was in any way significant.

(5) Answers to the questions marked (PC) are to be transferred by the social worker at the Regional Office to VA Form 10-9439. If a question marked (PC) cannot be answered, insert a zero in the appropriate box on the VA Form 10-9439. Answers to these questions are to be compiled in Central Office for information a bout the group as a whole. It is very important that all these questions be answered---if not by the veteran himself, then by the social worker. It will be noted that certain of these questions are marked with either one or two asterisks, indicating that the opinion of the social worker may be given rather than an answer from the veteran. In these cases it is understood that the social worker can only answer to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the social worker is requested

social worker, it would intrude upon the veteran's individual privacy and sensitivity, or make him feel that the aid of the interview is other than helpful or that a low opinion of his accomplishment is held.

(3) Questions marked with two asterisks are not to be asked by the social worker, but he should be alert to note and record this type of information if the veteran volunteers it.

(4) If any question marked with one or two asterisks is not answered, a line should be drawn through it, and a statement made by the social worker in Item 11c if he feels his failure to obtain an answer was in any way significant.

(5) Answers to the questions marked (K) are to be transferred by the social worker at the Regional Office to VA Form 10-0139. If a question marked (K) cannot be answered, insert a zero in the appropriate box on the VA Form 10-0139. Answers to these questions are to be compiled in Central Office for information & hold the group as a whole. It is very important that all these questions be answered---if not by the veteran himself, then by the social worker. It will be noted that certain of these questions are marked with either one or two asterisks, indicating that the opinion of the social worker may be given rather than an answer from the veteran. In these cases it is understood that the social worker's own early answer to the best of his knowledge applies, and the social worker is requested

to complete the form on that basis in order that these impressions may be reflected concerning the entire group.

(6) THE MOST IMPORTANT GOAL OF THIS STUDY IS TO SECURE ANSWERS TO THE LAST THREE SUMMARIZING ITEMS--115,116, AND PARTICULARLY 117: "GIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY HELP THE VETERAN SEEMS TO NEED. INDICATE THE NEXT STEPS WHICH THE SOCIAL WORKER PLANS TO TAKE, AS WELL AS REFERRALS MADE TO OTHER VA PERSONNEL." THESE THREE ITEMS ARE THE FOCAL POINT OF THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW AND SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THROUGHOUT.

8. One copy of the Interview Outline and the VA Form 10-9439 will be forwarded to the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Vermont Avenue and H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Chief, Medical Statistics Division, upon their completion, without awaiting accomplishment of action in relation to the services needed by the veteran.

9. Additional copies of these instructions may be secured from Central Office, upon request.

10. The date of the veteran's entry into service, discharge date, etc., in questions 13-17, will apply to his most recent service, during which, or as a result of which, he lost his sight.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS

11. Interpretation of Specific Questions. (These instructions are to be studied after making a careful review of the Interview Outline)

a. One of the purposes of the survey is to build up a detailed picture of each veteran studied. In order to accomplish this a great many questions have been asked and at the same time considerable latitude is allowed to the social worker in deciding whether or not some of these questions need

to complete the form on that basis in order that these

impressions may be reflected concerning the entire group.

(6) THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK OF THE STUDY IS TO SECURE ANSWERS TO THE LAST THREE QUESTIONING ITEMS--115, 116, AND PARTICULARLY 117: "GIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY HELP THE VETERAN NEEDS TO MEET. INDICATE THE NEXT STEPS FROM THE SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW TO PLACE, AS WELL AS EMPLOYER, BACK TO CIVIL LIFE." THESE ITEMS ARE THE FOCAL POINT OF THE ENTIRE INVESTIGATION AND SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THROUGHOUT.

8. One copy of the Interview Outline and the VA Form 10-2439 will be forwarded to the Chief Medical Director, Veterans Administration, Veterans Service and R Bureau, N.W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Chief, Medical Certification Division, upon their completion, without awaiting accomplishment of section in relation to the service needed by the veteran.

9. Additional copies of these instructions may be secured from Central Office upon request.

10. The date of the veteran's entry into service, discharge date, etc., in questions 12-17, will apply to his most recent service, during which or as a result of which, he lost his sight.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS

11. Interpretation of Specific Questions. (These instructions are to be studied after making a careful review of the Interview Outline)

a. One of the purposes of the survey is to build up a detailed picture of each veteran studied. In order to accomplish this a great many questions have been asked and at the same time considerable latitude is allowed to the social worker in deciding whether or not some of these questions need

be put to the veteran. The interviewer should adjust phraseology to fit the individual veteran and state all the questions in a manner which will draw out the essential and obvious meaning of the question.

b. Questions need not be asked in the order presented and may be put strategically for securing information. Those which, in the opinion of the social worker, encourage the veteran to speak might precede and alternate with those which may make him pause before answering, or become guarded in his replies.

c. From their social work experience, interviewers will know that a question like, "Does the veteran require sighted help to do his job?" will probably result in an explanation which the veteran is eager to give, probably because he will want to let the social worker know how little help he requires. On the other hand, a question like, "If the veteran's hearing ability is impaired, is he aware that it affects his orientation and travel ability?" may be a question which could lead to his withdrawal if it gives sudden insight which he may feel he should have gained for himself and consequently feels embarrassed over not having gained.

d. The following interpretative questions and statements will assist in conveying the meaning desired by items in the questionnaire. The numbers given correspond to the question in the interview outline.

32. This report should appear in Vocational Rehabilitation and Education records. Make this brief, covering special courses of training for blinded veterans, the type of adjustment indicated and such related information as appears significant.

47. Is he at a disadvantage in making discriminations for efficient living, and is he submissive to unwanted conditions through reluctance to admit his lack of sight?

49. It is important that interest in surgery not be stimulated if it

be put to the veteran. The interviewer should adjust phraseology to fit the individual veteran and state all the questions in a manner which will draw out the essential and obvious meaning of the question.

b. Questions need not be asked in the order presented and may be put tactfully for securing information. Those which, in the opinion of the social worker, encourage the veteran to speak right proceed and alternate with those which may have been passed before answering, or because guarded in his replies.

c. From their social work experience, interviewers will know that a question like, "Does the veteran require clothing badly to go his job?" will probably result in an explanation which the veteran is eager to give, probably because he will want to let the social worker know how little help he requires. On the other hand, a question like, "If the veteran's hearing ability is impaired, is he aware that it affects his orientation and travel ability?" may be a question which could lead to his withdrawal if it gives sudden insight which he may feel he should have gained for himself and consequently feels embarrassed ever not having gained.

d. The following interpretative questions and statements will assist in conveying the meaning desired by items in the questionnaire. The numbers given correspond to the question in the interview outline.

32. This report should appear in Vocational Rehabilitation and Education records. Under this title, covering special courses of training for disabled veterans, the type of adjustment indicated and such related information as appears significant.

47. Is he at a disadvantage in making observations for efficient living, and is he ordinarily to remedied conditions through reluctance to admit his lack of sight?

49. Is is important that interest in surgery not be stimulated if it

is dormant.

58. This question is especially important because in the service War Blind Programs the teaching of cane technique has had particular stress.

63. By the term "in use" is meant, "Does he make use of the equipment as occasion demands?"

In connection with Questions 63 and 64, list only standard equipment appearing in TE-No. 2, August 1, 1951, or specially authorized.

76. Unmarried veterans living with parents will be considered as living with relatives.

77. Is the veteran oriented within his home with regard to location of furniture, exits, and natural home hazards? It is expected that virtually all veterans will have achieved this, and it is probably a mark of extreme regression if this is not the case.

86. Did the veteran appear irritated by the request for the interview, or did he in any way act as though he felt that this was another inescapable chore resulting from his blindness?

87. Did the veteran appear to be worried about the social, or economic problems he believed his family was encountering because of his blindness, i.e., real or fancied social snubs, inadequate funds for rearing his children, or any other evidence of concern along these lines?

88. Is there any marked evidence that the veteran feels at a loss as to how to conduct himself in his contacts with the public, in social meetings, at church, or in his contacts with business people?

people?

58. Is there any marked evidence that the veteran feels at a loss in social meetings, at church, or in his contacts with business as to how to conduct himself in his contacts with the public, of concern along these lines?

59. Did the veteran appear to be worried about the social, or economic problems he believed his family was encountering because of his blindness, i.e., real or fancied social snubs, inadequate funds for rearing his children, or any other evidence

another irrecompensable chore resulting from his blindness?

60. Did the veteran appear irritated by the request for the interview, or did he in any way act as though he felt that this was probably a mark of extreme regression if this is not the case, that virtually all veterans will have achieved this, and it is fortunate, exist, and natural home hazard? It is expected

61. Is the veteran ostracized within his home with regard to location of with relatives.

62. Unmarried veterans living with parents will be considered as living married veterans living with parents will be considered as living at home, unless they are in the service or are married and living elsewhere.

In connection with Questions 63 and 64, list only standard equipment appearing in TB-No. 2, August 1, 1951, or specially authorized as occasion demands.

63. By the term "in use" is meant, "does in make use of the equipment in normal fashion for the kind of home he has?"

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65. This question is especially important because in the service for blind from the teaching of home technique has had particular stress.

66. Is the veteran ostracized within his home with regard to location of furniture, exits, and natural home hazards? It is expected that virtually all veterans will have achieved this, and it is probably a mark of extreme regression if this is not the case.

67. Did the veteran appear irritated by the request for the interview, or did he in any way act as though he felt that this was another irrecompensable chore resulting from his blindness?

68. Did the veteran appear to be worried about the social, or economic problems he believed his family was encountering because of his blindness, i.e., real or fancied social snubs, inadequate funds for rearing his children, or any other evidence of concern along these lines?

69. Is there any marked evidence that the veteran feels at a loss in social meetings, at church, or in his contacts with business as to how to conduct himself in his contacts with the public, people?

89. Answer "Yes" if he feels that he is accepted as one of the group, that by and large most of the people are friendly toward him and trying to help him.

90. Answer "Yes" if it appears that the veteran and his family are living in harmony. Evidences of friction, antagonism, or misunderstanding between the veteran and members of the family would require a negative answer.

91. In answering this question consider the economic level of the veteran and the manner of dress in the community.

92. "Psychological slump" is often evidenced by a slumped or slouched manner of sitting, a dropping or hanging forward of the head, and other signs of listlessness or inertia.

94. The answer to this question must be obtained from an over-all consideration of the veteran's state of mind as observed at the time of the interview.

95. Consider whether ideas or thoughts are complete and orderly--is there an unusual amount of vagueness--a jumpting from one idea to another without any apparent stimulus.

96. Are sentences completed--do expressions begin and then drift off into silences or unrelated statements--is the veteran at a loss for words to convey his meaning?

99. Is there strong evidence of illusory or fanciful ideas or does he understand his limitations and his strong points?

100. Does he make a proper use of his wits to understand current affairs or happenings, or is he so engrossed in his own world

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92. "Psychological slump" is often evidenced by a slumped or slouched manner of sitting, a dropping or hanging forward of the head, and other signs of listlessness or inertia.

94. The answer to this question must be obtained from an overall consideration of the veteran's state of mind as observed at the time of the interview.

95. Consider whether ideas or thoughts are complete and realistic--is there an unusual amount of vagueness--jumping from one idea to another without any apparent stimulus.

96. Are sentences completed--do expressions begin and then drift off into silence or unrelated utterances--is the veteran at a loss for words to convey his meaning?

99. Is there strong evidence of illusory or fanciful ideas or does he understand his limitations and his strong points?

100. Does he make a proper use of his odie to understand current affairs or happenings, or is he so engrossed in his own world

that he has lost interest in all else? Does he have opinions of his own on current events?

101. Are the veteran's plans within the limits of his capabilities, or are they grandiose daydreams? Is he relying on vague promises of help that appear to emanate from wistful thinking? Do his plans sound as though they could be successfully carried out by him giving due consideration to physical and economic limitations?

103. The answer to this question is closely linked with the interviewer's reactions to questions 102, 98, and 92. Instrospection, and self-absorption often occur when the person feels depressed, and disregarded by friends and relatives. He may make such statements as 'I'm no good to myself or anyone else;" or spend a disproportionate amount of time talking about his personal problems, the futility of his plans or of others' lack of appreciation.

that he has lost interest in all else? Does he have epidemic of his own or current events?

102. Are the veteran's plans within the limits of his capabilities, or are they grandiose daydreams? Is he relying on vague promises of help that appear to emanate from wishful thinking? Do his plans sound as though they could be successfully carried out by him giving due consideration to physical and economic limitations?

103. The answer to this question is closely linked with the interviewer's reactions to questions 102, 93, and 92. Introspection, and self-absorption often occur when the person feels depressed, and disregarded by friends and relatives. He may make such statements as "I'm no good to myself or anyone else" or spend a disproportionate amount of time talking about his personal problems, the futility of his plans or of others' lack of appreciation.

STUDY OF BLINDED VETERANS WITH SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITIES INCURRED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II, DECEMBER 7, 1941

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL 10-22-S

VETERAN'S LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME OF REGIONAL OFFICE

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question numbers indicated on this form are identical to the numbers of those questions on the Interview Outline identified by a (PC).

2. After the Interview Outline has been completed, fill in this form as follows:

   a. All boxes on the "Answer Code" line of the form must contain an entry.

   b. Date - Enter the month (numerically) of the interview and the last two digits of year, (example: September, 1952 would be 0952).

   c. Regional Office - Enter the VA four digit station number.

   d. A sufficient number of boxes have been provided for questions 2, 8, 30, and 69, in order to print the answers as they appear on the Interview Outline. In those instances where the number of digits is smaller than the number of boxes provided, precede the answer with sufficient zeros to fill the alloted spaces (example: Three spaces are provided for question 2. Therefore, 24 miles would be written as 024, 5 miles as 005, 324 miles as 324, etc.).

   e. For all other questions identified by a (PC), print in the appropriate box the identifying code number of the selected choice, (the number in italics) (example: If choice 4 is checked for question 31 of the Interview Outline, the figure 4 will be printed in the answer box immediately below question number 31).

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DESCRIPTION	PART I - RECORD INFORMATION																													
	DATE				FORM NUMBER		REGIONAL OFFICE				ESTIMATED MILES			CLAIM NUMBER								RECORD INFORMATION									
	MONTH		YEAR																											
QUESTION NO.							1				2			8								9	27	30		31	35	36	39	40	41	42	44
ANSWER CODE					3	9																										
CARD COLUMNS *(For C.O. use only)*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*

DESCRIPTION	PART II - INTERVIEW QUESTIONS															PART III OBSERVATIONS				
QUESTION NO.	45	46	48	54	55	58	59	60	65	67	69		71	72	73	78	85	86	98	114	115
ANSWER CODE																					
CARD COLUMNS *(For C.O. use only)*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*

SIGNATURE OF SOCIAL WORKER

DATE

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:
C-

It has been our experience that some of the most helpful suggestions for improving services to veterans have come from disabled veterans themselves. We should like to review with you personally the various services and benefits established by Congress for blinded veterans and administered through the Veterans Administration.

With a view to discussing which of these benefits you have found applicable to your needs and how you have used them, we should like to have a member of our staff come to talk with you. The purpose of this letter is to set a date for meeting you.

Will you please indicate on the form provided on the reverse of this letter whether will be satisfactory for you? If not, please indicate a time more convenient for you.

If you would prefer to come to the Veterans Administration regional office at your own expense, please state the date and the hour you would like the appointment, allowing enough time for us to let you know in reply whether this will be a satisfactory time for us also.

A self-addressed envelope (which requires no postage) is enclosed for your reply.

If the above address, as it appears in our files, is incorrect, will you please include your correct address? Reply as quickly as you can.

Before our representative visits you, you may wish to think over your experiences and how they might lead to improvement in services, not only for yourself, but for all blinded veterans.

Very truly yours,

Encl.

FL 10-S13
Aug 1952

Chief Medical Officer

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

VA-DC-146398

☐ I will be able to arrange to see your representative at the time and date specified in your letter.

☐ I will not be able to see your representative at the time specified in your letter but I can arrange an appointment on _____
(Date and hour)

at _____
(Address)

☐ I should prefer to come to your office at my own expense on _____
(Date)

at _____
(Hour)

_____ _____
(Signature of veteran) (Date)

_____
(New mailing address of veteran if there has been a change)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

May 20, 1954

Department of
dicine and Surgery

TO: Manager, All VA Regional Offices and Area Medical Directors

ATTN: Chief Medical Officer and Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division

SUBJ: Study of Blinded Veterans with Service-connected Disabilities Incurred Since the Beginning of World War II, December 7, 1941

1. There is enclosed a report of the basic statistics compiled from the data furnished by field stations in the study of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities incurred since the beginning of World War II, December 7, 1941. Subsidiary reports in this large research project will be forwarded to you as soon as they become available. The expert work done by field stations in accomplishing the original interviews has provided source material of a high caliber. Central Office has studied each case individually and is currently making an extensive analysis of the data in the various categories.

2. From this study it is apparent that although a large number of blinded veterans are currently able to function independently, a sizeable proportion are recurrently overwhelmed by their condition. The stresses they encounter continue to make them apathetic, hostile, or in some other way destructive of their own best interest. In addition to blindness, may have other physical disabilities entailing discomfort and pain.

3. It is essential that this latter group be sustained through the benefits and services which the Veterans Administration has the authority to provide. Regional Offices have the obligation to use their resources and skill to the utmost to relieve the problems which confront these blinded veterans. It is the responsibility of both field stations and Central Office to evolve policies which will ensure the most effective service to them.

4. Although it is realized that attention has already been given to many of the problems revealed in the survey, both the Department of Medicine and Surgery and the Department of Veterans Benefits have remaining, recurring, and in some cases, inter-related responsibilities toward blinded veterans. Specifically, action or joint action in the form of medical, surgical, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social work, prosthetic, and vocational rehabilitation and education services is involved.

5. Attached are two lists of blinded veterans in your regional area who, in the opinion of Central Office Department of Medicine and Surgery, at the time of the survey (a) needed further assistance by the Department of Medicine and Surgery only; and (b) needed both Department of Medicine and Surgery

May 25, 1934

and Vocational Rehabilitation and Education assistance. Those reports which indicated that only Vocational Rehabilitation and Education action was needed have been reviewed by the Assistant Deputy Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education. Those veterans who, in his opinion, require further attention will be the subject of separate communication to each regional office.

6. With regard to the veterans under section (a), it is expected that the Chief Medical Officer and his staff will take (or will have taken) the necessary action. With regard to the veterans under section (b), it is desired that the Vocational Rehabilitation Board study each of them from the standpoint of progress made since the interviews were originally held, determine a coordinated future course of action, and maintain a follow-up of the results. Both Medicine and Social Service are, of course, represented at such Board Meetings. It is of very great importance that the same social workers who had the original interviews with the veterans be present to contribute to the Board deliberations and planning. It is requested that there be forwarded to Central Office as of October 1, 1954, a summary of the VA progress in each of the (a) and (b) cases.

7. Your comments or questions on both the basic and subsidiary statistics will be of great assistance in the preparation of the permanent record of this Survey.

H. V. HIGLEY
Administrator

Atts: 3
Basic Statistics
Two lists of blinded vets.

6/29/2012
T 2653135 1 00 GROUP - IN